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Wilson's cool line warms EEC doubters

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Mr Wilson's efforts to shift the economic argument from Europe to the home front, where Labour at present leads, has heartened Labour's anti-Marketeters. This trend was apparent in the Leader of the Opposition's broadcast on Friday, and in his speech at Newtown, Montgomery, earlier in the week.

There are signs that at Labour's special conference in London on Saturday "Unite to kick the Tories out" will be the most popular slogan. While Mr Wilson has said he will make his final view known after Labour's national executive meeting on July 28, the coldness with which he has referred so far to the negotiated terms is taken as pointing to final rejection.

But if Labour were to defeat the Government on the EEC issue—possible if not probable—what would the new Labour Government do about Europe?

Derry call to 'kill soldiers'

From SIMON HOGGART in Londonderry

More than 2,000 people in Londonderry yesterday went to what was in effect an open recruiting meeting for the IRA. Mrs Marie Drumm, a 41-year-old mother, told them she had no objection to throwing "ones at soldiers," but there "only one thing wrong with it. It isn't effective because it can't kill them."

She said: "I know guns and I know bullets, but I don't know how to use them. I don't know how to go back to school."

Mrs Drumm, who has five children, is a member of the Sinn Féin executive, and speech was the most militant at a Sinn Féin meeting in the city.

People crowded the road where a truck had been placed with a Republican and public address system.

Sir Roy fears revolt

By PETER NIESEWAND

Bulawayo, July 12 — Sir Roy Welensky, the former Federal Prime Minister, gave a warning today that the situation in Rhodesia had changed. He said that the situation in Rhodesia had changed fundamentally from the time of Cecil Rhodes — at a time when the white-minority government was at its height.

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Repeal Act says Lynch

MR JACK LYNCH, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, yesterday called for the repeal of the 1948 Act. Under the Act, Westminster promises military, financial and political support to the Stormont Government. Speaking in Dublin Mr Lynch said that in its present form the Act encouraged rioting in Ulster. Report, back page.



On the hottest day of the year in London, SSF (31C), even floodwater was welcomed by these residents of Glyn Road, Hackney, East London, yesterday, where a burst watermain flooded a recreation ground to the depth of 2ft. 6in.

King to execute four Generals

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

King Hassan of Morocco said in Rabat last night that the leaders of the attempted coup against his regime, including four Generals, would be executed within 24 hours. The King described the revolt as a "Libyan-style coup typical of under-developed countries."

The King, asked if the accused men could be interviewed, said: "I fear that this time tomorrow they will have been executed after giving us information." Normally, he said, they would have been executed on the spot. The Moroccan Government announced that order had been restored after the attempted coup on Saturday.

The Information Minister said that 135 soldiers who took part in the attempt had been killed and the rest rounded up. In all, about 200 people were killed. About 70 rebels died in overnight gun battles as they were dislodged from Government buildings, including the army headquarters.

At least 28 people, among them senior army officers and a former Prime Minister, M. Ahmed Bahini, were killed and 38 wounded as rebel soldiers burst into the King's palace at Skhirat, where he was celebrating his forty-second birthday with the whole Government and diplomatic corps as his guests. The Belgian Ambassador, M. Marcel Dupret, was shot in the chest and later died in hospital.

The son of the Tunisian President, Habib Bourguiba, saved King Hassan's life during the attack, the Tunisian ambassador in Rabat said yesterday. Ambassador Rajib Slim said Habib Bourguiba's junior picked up a grenade that landed in front of the King and threw it away just before it exploded.

But the British Ambassador in Morocco, Mr. Thomas Shaw, said that it would be "prudent" to keep the King's holidaymakers delayed visiting Morocco until "they see how the situation works out here." (Mr Shaw's eye-witness account of the attack on the palace appears on page two).

General Medbouh, aged 43, named by King Hassan as leader of the attempt, was

Hiving-off eye on gas boards now

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

The State-owned gas industry looks like being the next public sector to have its wings clipped by Sir John Eden, the Minister for Industry.

The Gas Council has been told that the Department of Trade and Industry is ready to conduct its review of the future shape of the industry. This means that the Government is now actively considering hiving off to private enterprise two of the industry's main areas of operation. They are installation, servicing, and maintenance work, and the 1,100 gas showrooms scattered across the country.

Some 80 per cent of the sale of "small appliances"—cookers, refrigerators, and the like—is made through the 12 area "gas boards' showrooms, while about half the sales of gas central heating systems are conducted by the boards.

Almost all the servicing and maintenance of central heating is already done by outside contractors. But work on "small appliances" is almost a monopoly of the boards.

the year ending March 1970, the showrooms lost £4.6 millions. But the Gas Council has suggested to the Government that this figure—its own—is misleading. The showrooms are used for the collection of bills and to coordinate servicing and maintenance. If the showrooms alone were hived off the boards would have to make new and costly arrangements to cover these jobs.

Some 17,000 workers are employed in servicing and maintenance, and rumours that their work might be handed over to private enterprise is already causing concern in union circles. It could lead to large-scale redundancies. And although presumably the men would be taken on by the new contractors, the unions dislike the thought of their members swapping the security of working for a large State concern for employment with small local businesses. Spreading the gas, page 7

Two sisters escaped with cuts yesterday when their car was hit by an aeroplane at Thuxton race circuit, near Andover, Hampshire. Judith Hedditch, aged 14, and her sister Susan, aged 22, were taken to Tidworth Military Hospital. The aircraft, a Chipmunk, made a safe forced landing on one wheel.

Almost all the servicing and maintenance of central heating is already done by outside contractors. But work on "small appliances" is almost a monopoly of the boards.

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Plane hits car

TWO sisters escaped with cuts yesterday when their car was hit by an aeroplane at Thuxton race circuit, near Andover, Hampshire. Judith Hedditch, aged 14, and her sister Susan, aged 22, were taken to Tidworth Military Hospital. The aircraft, a Chipmunk, made a safe forced landing on one wheel.

Driver killed

PEDRO RODRIGUEZ, the Mexican racing driver who was lying third in this year's formula one world championship, died yesterday after his Ferrari, skidded at Nuremberg, W. Germany, hit a wall, and caught fire. His brother, Ricardo, was killed in practice for the Mexican Grand Prix in 1962.

Cups overboard

THOUSANDS of dirty plastic cups are being washed ashore on beaches in Kent and Sussex, apparently thrown from cross-Channel steamers. Dover Rural Council is protesting to the shipping companies and calling for legislation to prevent dumping.

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Home 4, 5 Motorways 13
Arts 6, 7 Horner 14
Women 8 X-words 14, 17

Classified—14

Bomb hoax lands jet at Shannon

By JOHN WINDSOR

A hoax bomb threat handed to the captain of a Boeing 707 over Pembrokehire led to a hijack scare and a full emergency alert yesterday. The plane made an unscheduled landing with its 135 passengers at Shannon.

A boy aboard the Washington-bound Trans World Airlines flight gave a sealed envelope containing a note to an air hostess. He told her he had found it in the lavatory. It ordered the captain to make for Algiers or the plane would be blown up.

The Department of Trade and Industry, announced that the plane had been hijacked. Airport security officers and police met it at Shannon after it had circled for an hour, jettisoning fuel. A search of passengers, plane, and luggage was carried out supervised by two TWA "sky-marshals" who were already on board as part of a general US Government measure introduced after last year's hijackings.

No arms or explosives were found and the flight left for Washington nearly five hours after starting its journey from Heathrow Airport, London. A TWA spokesman said: "This appears to have been a horrible practical joke." All passengers had been interviewed but there were no suspects.

The initial scare was heard 125 miles away by Mr Terry Devine, a student pilot experimenting with a four-engine sized pilot's emergency radio receiver. Mr Devine said: "I heard the pilot say 'Scramble, scramble, we have a hijack note on board.' The note said he was flying to Algiers. He said it was possible that the note was put on the jet at Frankfurt, where the flight originated."

TWA confirmed that the note instructed the pilot to fly eventually to Algiers. He said it was possible that the note was put on the jet at Frankfurt, where the flight originated.

The hoax left Ministry and airport officials spellbound. As the minutes ticked by and it was reported that the captain and flight engineer were interviewing a passenger in the rear of the aircraft, many believed that the second hijack attempt over British territory was in progress. Last September an El Al Boeing made an emergency landing at Heathrow after an attempted hijack by Laila Khaled and an accomplice.

Redeeming the porn brokers

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

to give the impression that we are an "anti" organisation," said Mr Steve Stevens, who is helping to run the festival. "We are in favour of the things the British people hold very dear."

What a lot of the British people, including Cliff Richard and Lord Longford, do not hold dear is pornography—which it is now fashionable to call "moral pollution."

The Festival of Light will be a demonstration of "love and family" life. The organisers say. They expect 100,000 people at a Trafalgar Square rally and gospel music festival in Hyde Park on September 25.

"Until now a lot of people have not found a way of expressing their concern about moral pollution," said Mr Stevens, a former pilot who is now home director of the Missionary Aviation Fellowship.

There will be rallies around the country and a day of prayer on September 19. Secrecy will be kept to warn people of the invasion of pornography. "This is a terrible way of getting people to start thinking," Mr Stevens explained.

The festival will be launched at the Central Hall, Westminster, on September 9, with a meeting which will be addressed by Malcolm Muggeridge and the Bishop of Stepney, the Right Reverend Trevor Huddleston.

"The media today—press, television, and radio—are largely in the hands of those who for one reason or another favour the present decadent slide into decadence and Godlessness," Mr Muggeridge said yesterday. "It is high time others made their voices heard. It should be a wonderful and heartening occasion and I look forward to participating in it."

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ABBEY LIFE TRIPLE PROTECTION

OVERSEAS NEWS

Kaunda forced to buy food from Rhodesia

From our Correspondent, Lusaka, July 11

After a series of protracted Cabinet meetings, President Kaunda and his Ministers have watered down their sanctions policy against Rhodesia because of severe food shortages in some areas. The Government announced here last night that it is placing an order for 1.5 million bags of maize with Rhodesia in breach of United Nations sanctions.

Zambia has been one of the most outspoken defenders of the African masses under white

domination in Southern Africa. However, Zambia's representative at the United Nations has already prepared world opinion by giving detailed explanations of the move at the General Assembly. He has accused Portuguese authorities of mounting a blockade against Zambian food imports from Mozambique ports.

Home production of maize has slumped because the main commercial producers — particularly South African farmers

— unable to stomach life under black government — are leaving Zambia, and consumption has increased as a result of the exodus of subsistence peasants to the towns and cities.

In the past six months Zambia has had to order 1.7 million bags of maize from as far afield as Albania and the United States, but Mozambique and other ports — and Zambia's rail links — became too congested.

Zambia had reduced its imports from Rhodesia from £32 million in 1966 to £10 million last year — and much of this was made up by electric power from an undertaking jointly owned by Zambia and Rhodesia.

Zambia had halted almost all food imports from Rhodesia, even though this resulted in importing peaches and apples from Athens and Rome instead of Salisbury. Zambia had also withdrawn from common rail services with Rhodesia.

But President Kaunda has learnt that in spite of the deepest-felt political convictions, it has been possible to separate at one stroke two countries which have been economically tied for more than 70 years. Although Zambia will not feel any kinder towards the Smith Government and will be deeply hurt if Britain reaches a settlement favourable to whites rather than Africans in Rhodesia, the maize deal may well be the forerunner of such things as a wider use of transport links through Rhodesia.

Zambia has been compelled by a heavy reduction in foreign exchange earnings from copper to face up to economic realities which have tended to be overshadowed by political considerations.

Protests unite S. Africans

Sydney, July 11

Hannes Marais, captain of the touring South African Rugby Union team, said tonight that protests directed at sportsmen would not change the situation in South Africa.

In an interview on Sydney television, Marais said protests such as those the Springboks had experienced in Australia would only bring South Africans closer together. Marais said demonstrations he had seen in Australia were much more violent than those during the Springbok tour of Britain.

"Matches were disrupted more frequently in Britain than here, but it is more violent here," he said.

Mr Charles Blunt, President of the Australian Rugby Union, interviewed in the same programme, said tours by Australian and South African rugby teams would continue.

Blunt said he felt justified in bringing the Springboks to Australia, and the tour had gone well so far.

"It certainly will not end relations in the rugby sense between South Africa and Australia," he said.

Studies resumed

Zurich University will reopen today after being closed for four days because of student demonstrations.



The Moroccan interior minister, General Mohamed Oufkir, who has been ordered to crush the rebels

The garden party battleground

From our Correspondent, Madrid, July 11

This account of the raid on the garden party in the Moroccan Royal Palace at Skirat was given in a telephone interview today by the British Ambassador in Morocco, Mr Thomas Shaw. The buffet luncheon in a glass-roofed patio had just ended when the shooting started. I heard some bangs and thought it was a firework display, but then the glass began shattering and guests started to scream in panic as bullets ricocheted. There were screams from the wounded and dying.

The King fled and took refuge inside the palace while his guards returned the fire. The rebels were firing machine-guns through doors and gateways. The soldiers in parachute battledress with steel helmets, were also firing bazookas and hurling hand grenades. I realised the soldiers outside thought that they were trying to rescue the King.

Bullet in ribs

"While the fighting was going on, it was impossible to evacuate the wounded. There were no ambulances. The dead and also another of those killed as a general in the Moroccan Air Force. The Saudi Arabian Ambassador had a bullet in his ribs, and the Cameroonian envoy was shot in the hand."

"I dived behind a wall beside the swimming pool. The firing continued until the soldiers burst the main gate and overran resistance in the patio. I was seized and, along with 200

other guests, I was ordered to put my hands over my head and stand against a wall. Later we were taken outside and split into groups of 30 and placed under close guard in army trucks.

"Finally, the soldiers made us lie face down, our hands behind our backs, on a gravel path. I thought that there was a real danger that we were going to be shot. But after an hour under the blazing sun, the soldiers suddenly became friendly and passed round a bucket of water.

Surrounded

"We were led back into the palace and the King appeared, surrounded by military officers. At that time I could not tell whether he was a prisoner or a free man. But he was being cheered by his supporters while the dead and wounded were being taken away."

Mr Shaw was later allowed to leave and was driven home by his chauffeur. His wife thought that his car had broken down and believed that the shooting was only a firework display. Mr Shaw was unhurt, but his clothes were heavily blood-stained.

Prudent

Mr Shaw added: "If British subjects are able to delay their holidays for a little until they see how the situation works out here, I think it would be prudent. There are about 1,200 British in Morocco, but at the moment they are in no danger. Everywhere is now quiet, except there was a small amount of firing during the night."

Pentagon pays up for the papers

From GEORGE LARDNER: Washington, July 11

quarters of Bantam Books, the publishers, brick orders from Europe, especially West Germany, were even outdoling "Everything you always wanted to know about sex" at least in English.

The Pentagon and the CIA ordered nearly a hundred copies according to the Washington distributor and local booksellers.

The publisher of the series, as printed by the "New York Times," said the Navy ordered 2,000 more, direct from the printing plant in New York, at the head-

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Fresh round in oil talks

After obtaining further guidance from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), meeting tomorrow at their headquarters here, are expected to move on to stage two participation.

This means negotiating over the coming years with major Western oil companies to win a share in all aspects of oil production and marketing.

It also means winning a share in the equity capitalisation of the oil companies until ultimately the governments of oil-producing countries take over full responsibility for production and sales.

All 10 member States of OPEC are keen on the idea, although only Iraq has so far made the most detailed claim for a 20 per cent share in the equity participation of the Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC).

This would make the Baghdad Government the largest shareholder with British, American, Dutch, and French companies retaining about 18 per cent interests in the IPC.

At tomorrow's meeting Nigeria — whose oil output has soared since the end of the civil war and will soon be producing two million barrels a day — is expected to become the eleventh member of OPEC.

Once inside the organisation, Nigeria is expected to join in tough lobbying for more oil revenues from new companies seeking offshore concessions and to back up the fight for participation in upstream and downstream oil handling.

Venezuela — worried by the galloping oil output of other producers such as Libya, geographically well sited in the Mediterranean — is anxious to promote a joint production programme. This would assure her an established slice of the world market.

Kuwait too is expected to press her own point of view in sharing in capital and production operations in the oil industry.

Some Greek shipowners have expressed interest in joint venture deals with Gulf and Arab oil State Governments to distribute oil independently.

Americans in Kiev talks

A group of prominent Americans headed by retired General James M. Gavin left Moscow yesterday for the Ukrainian capital of Kiev to spend four days discussing world problems with Soviet specialists.

The agenda of the meeting, known as the Dartmouth conference, covers improvement of the United Nations, East-West trade, and pollution.

Earlier Dartmouth conferences, sponsored by the American Kettering Foundation and the Soviet Peace Committee, reportedly prepared for official discussions on the Washington-Moscow hot line and cultural exchanges. General Gavin's party includes Senators Mark O. Hatfield and Oregon and Frank Church of Idaho. — Reuter.

Dr Kissinger may meet Hanoi group

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, July 11

Hanoi has now made it reasonably clear that if President Nixon wants a limited agreement on the withdrawal of American forces and the return of prisoners within six months or so, he can have it. His adviser, Dr Kissinger, might set the ball rolling.

The heads of the North Vietnamese-Vietcong delegation to the Paris peace talks have let it be known that they would welcome a talk with Dr Kissinger, who is due in Paris after a 10-day visit to the Far East, including Saigon. It would not be impossible for a meeting to take place.

Statements in Paris in the past ten days have shown new flexibility on both sides. The Hanoi-Vietcong representatives not only declared with less than usual vagueness that all American prisoners would be returned by the date that the last American soldier was out of South Vietnam. They said they were ready to negotiate an agreement limited to the two issues, leaving all other negotiations for a political settlement.

Dr Kissinger will fly — probably on Wednesday — from Paris to California to report to the President and the Secretary of State, Mr Rogers.

Hanoi ready to negotiate?

From ARTHUR J. DOMMEN: Saigon, July 11

A foreign diplomat in Hanoi has been told that North Vietnam is prepared to accept an independent neutral South Vietnam as part of a political settlement.

North Vietnamese officials said that seven points advanced by the South Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government on July 1 are genuinely intended to provide a basis for negotiating an end to the war. But they added a proviso, often repeated by Hanoi, that if negotiations are refused North Vietnam is prepared to fight on.

The officials admitted that they expected parts of the proposal to be rejected by American and South Vietnamese negotiators.

The diplomat cannot be named, but his country has served as a channel of communication between Hanoi and Washington. His information appeared intended to emphasise the seriousness of the Hanoi leaders in the negotiations. The diplomat drew attention to the timing of the proposal — three months before the South Vietnamese presidential election. He indicated that if this opportunity is lost the war will probably drag on for years.

He added that in the conversations the North Vietnamese had drawn attention to the absence of the word "coalition" from the latest version of the provisional Government's negotiating position.

The North Vietnamese indicated that even the deadline of next December 31, for the withdrawal of all American troops, was negotiable.

There was no longer any question of an accord, the diplomat said, that the leaders of North Vietnam had accepted the reality of an independent and sovereign South Vietnam instead of the rapid pro forma resolution by a Communist-dominated National Assembly in Saigon in favour of reunification — which would have amounted to annexation of the South by the Hanoi Government. — Los Angeles Times.

£180M Saudi arms deal

Saudi Arabia has concluded deals with French and American concerns for military equipment worth £180 million. It is reported in Beirut. A further \$58 millions has been set aside for naval defence. The military equipment is said to include tanks, troop carriers, and amphibious craft.

There was also, Miss Margolis said, a strange silence in the South Vietnamese, but our export department called him on Friday for the third time. We haven't gotten any answer yet." — Washington Post.

New Chile tremors

Valparaiso, July 11. Heavy rain today spread misery among thousands left homeless by the earthquake on Thursday. At least 82 people died and there have been new tremors.

The homeless were still being fed and given water by the army. Electricity and other services had still cut off in part of the city.

Santiago felt another strong shock this morning. More than 100 tremors have hit the four provinces around the capital since the main earthquake.

Squads are pulling down homes in danger of collapse or too seriously damaged for repair. To prevent looting, partial night curfews have been declared in parts of the provinces of Santiago, Valparaiso, Aconcagua, and Coquimbo. — Reuter.

Unity sought

Five sub-committees of the Palestine National Congress drafted resolutions yesterday urging unity among the various command factions.

TELEVISION

WORLD IN ACTION puts its eye on Pakistan (ITV, 8.0). Later, Donald Sinden moves into Day 2 of the curious "Seven Days in the Life of Andrew Pelham" (Thirty-Minute Theatre, BBC-2, 10.10). Then, rushed gently from the Antipodes, the Lions' latest battle ("International Rugby Special," BBC-2, 10.40). Earlier, "The Family of Man" takes its multi-cultural look at teenagers (BBC-2, 9.20).

BBC-1
12 noon Cricket: Third Test—England v. Pakistan.
1.30 p.m. Watch with Mother.
4.15 News.
5.45 News.
6.45 News.
7.30 The Goodies.
8.00 News.
8.15 News.
8.30 News.
8.45 News.
9.00 News.
9.15 News.
9.30 News.

BBC-2
11.0-11.30 a.m. Play School.
11.30-11.45 a.m. News.
11.45-12.00 p.m. News.
12.00-12.15 p.m. News.
12.15-12.30 p.m. News.
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Nixon's three options on Okinawa

From MURRAY MARDER and STANLEY KARNOW:

Washington, July 11. President Nixon is reportedly being urged by his Defence Department to transfer American nuclear weapons from Okinawa to Formosa, some distance nearer the Communist Chinese mainland. American strategic bases have been developed on the island where the Nationalist regime of Chiang Kai-shek took refuge in 1949.

Rwanda's plight critical

From our Correspondent

Dar-es-Salaam, July 11.

The plight of Rwanda is critical today following the decision taken last week by President Amin of Uganda to close their common frontier. Rwanda, unlike Tanzania, has taken similar action, and is landlocked and totally dependent on Uganda for communications to the sea.

Rwanda exports are taken by road to the railhead at Kasese in Western Uganda and then by rail to Mombasa in Kenya, but this route is blocked.

No road communications exist through Tanzania or the Congo for the Rwandese. The only alternative is by road through Burundi to Bujumbura, then by barge down Lake Tanganyika to the inland Tanzanian port of Kigoma where goods can be transferred to freight cars for the 800 mile journey to Dar-es-Salaam.

But this route could take three months. Observers believe that unless President Amin quickly reopens the border, a split of Kigali to the Rwandan capital of Kigoma in North-eastern Tanzania may have to be considered.

Why President Amin has taken action against Rwanda is not known, although sources say that President Kavihanda has refused public recognition to President Amin. However, the Rwandans clearly do not recognise President Amin. On Wednesday when he ordered the border to be closed, three Rwandan Ministers were in Kampala after signing a customs and trade agreement.

There were reports of fighting two weeks ago at a Uganda barracks near the border, but no one suggests Rwandans were involved.

In Tel-Aviv President Amin arrived on his first trip abroad since he came to power in January. He was greeted at the airport by the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Eban, and the Defence Minister, General Dayan, and went to meet the Prime Minister, Mr. Meir.

The President is to travel to Jordan for a meeting with King Hussein and other British Ministers. — UPI and Reuters.



Miles of 48in. pipes stacked in a storage depot in Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, in readiness for the proposed Trans-Alaskan pipeline which will carry oil from Prudhoe to Valdez for shipment to refinery

Big rise in EEC exports

United Nations (N.Y.), July 11.

The European Economic Community's share of world export trade was more than twice that of the European Free Trade Association in 1969 and showed a much sharper advance than EFTA throughout the previous five-year period, the United Nations has reported.

The members of the EEC accounted for about \$31,500 million worth of exports in 1969, the latest year for which detailed comparative figures were listed in the UN statistical yearbook.

EFTA's members had about \$15,000 million worth of exports. This was \$2,578 million more than the 1965 figure, whereas the EEC recorded an increase of about \$11,500 million.

The EEC's imports in 1969 totalled about \$31,400 million — \$83 million less than the value of exports. But EFTA members imported goods worth \$2,380 million more than their exports.

West Germany's share of the world export trade was \$12,050 million in 1969, and that of France \$6,140 million. Britain, the principal member of EFTA, reported exports valued at \$7,040 million, while her imports totalled \$8,050 million.

Among the other industrial giants, the United States had exports totalling \$15,600 million in 1969 and imports amounting to \$14,940 million, while Japan reported \$8,240 million worth of exports and \$8,090 million in imports. — Reuters.

Sicilian Lib gives way to Mafiosa

Palermo, Sicily, July 11.

Police here have accused Antonietta Bagarella of being the first woman known to belong to the Sicilian Mafia.

And they have requested a judicial order for her to be summarily committed to a remote village on the grounds that she is dangerous to society.

Signorina Bagarella, who is 27, and a former physical training instructor at a convent school, comes from the village of Coroneo, reputedly one of the strongest Mafia fiefs in Sicily. She has been linked with (Tano) Liggitto (known as 'The Faceless One') who is alleged to be in charge of the local Mafia apparatus and is high on police wanted lists.

She is the fiancée of Salvatore Riina and sister of Calogero Bagarella, who police claim are Liggitto's most faithful lieutenants. Liggitto, acquitted of a number of murder charges in 1969 — disappeared from a clinic where he was having treatment several months ago.

Police claimed that Signorina Bagarella had a hand in Liggitto's escape. They said today she knows where he is but refuses to answer their questions.

More to feed but less food

United Nations (N.Y.), July 11.

The world's population will double by the year 2024 at the present growth rate yet food production has already declined on a per capita basis, the United Nations reported today.

Its statistical yearbook also recorded that world industrial production had expanded by 114 per cent over the period 1953-69 with the value of world exports last year reaching an all-time high of \$130,000 million, an increase of 14 per cent over 1969.

The population total for mid-1969 was put at 3,581 millions. This represented a 2 per cent growth rate which would take the figure to 7,000 millions by the end of this century. But per capita agricultural production in 1969, the latest year for which comprehensive figures were compiled by UN statisticians, was 2 per cent lower than in the previous year, the yearbook said.

Of industrial production, it said that Japan recorded a 372 per cent increase in the period 1953-69, while Britain's increase was only 46 per cent. Russia's production rose, at 157 per cent, was second to that of Japan, followed by Italy (133 per cent), West Germany (97 per cent), and Canada (95 per cent). The United States' increase was 85 per cent and that of France 76 per cent.

Sweden also led the world in the number of television receivers owned per 1,000 population, reporting a figure of 401. The US had 399, Guam 382, Bermuda 308, and the US Virgin Islands 300. — Reuters.

Best fed

The document, which has 814 pages, showed that, in terms of calorie intake, the Irish are the best-fed people in the world — 3,450 calories a day. New Zealand (3,290 calories) and Yugoslavia (3,200) followed the Republic of Ireland in the scale, with Haiti (1,720), Somalia (1,770), El Salvador (1,840), Ecuador (1,850), and Indonesia (1,870) at the lower end of the scale.

The United States was the leading energy consumer in 1969, accounting for the energy equivalent per person of 10.8 metric tons of coal. Canada ranked second at 8.8 metric tons. Other high energy users were Czechoslovakia (6.1 metric tons), Sweden (5.8), East Germany (5.7), Belgium (5.4), Australia (5.2), Britain (5.1), Denmark (5.1), West Germany (4.9), and the Netherlands (4.7).

The countries of Western Europe accounted for the bulk of the world's exports in 1969, sharing 61 per cent of the total, followed by North America (24 per cent), and Japan (8 per cent).

The United States had almost half of the world's 181 million passenger motor-vehicles but recorded a steady decline in

Restrictive practice

A court at Cagliari, in Sardinia, acquitted a 52-year-old shopkeeper of maltreating his wife after he brought counter-charges that she forced him to wear a chastity belt whenever he left the house.

The shopkeeper said that his wife, aged 33, had made the chastity belt herself. She suspected him of wanting to start an affair with another woman.

Dayan claims US arms delay is obstacle to talks

From YUVAL ELIZUR: Jerusalem, July 11

The Israeli Minister of Defence, General Dayan, has described as unacceptable the Egyptian position that bars talks with the United States if the Americans continue to supply arms to Israel. "The withholding of American arms from Israel, under Egyptian pressure, is an obstacle to the holding of negotiations for a settlement," General Dayan said in an interview broadcast over the State radio. He said the Egyptians looked on the United States as a lever with which to exert pressure on Israel.

General Dayan was obviously referring to the delay in the response of the Nixon Administration to the Israeli request for more planes. Washington probably fears such a move might affect the chances of bringing the Egyptians closer to American thinking on an interim agreement to reopen the Suez Canal, and delay a new military confrontation between Israelis and Egyptians.

The latest American effort has been the talks in Cairo by two senior American diplomats, Mr. Donald Bergus, and Mr. Michael Stern. The Egyptian Government was allowed a walkover in all the major towns and cities, the Opposition apparently seeing no point in contesting them.

The Government, however, regards the elections as an important step towards a mature electoral democracy. The Prime Minister, Abbas Hoveyda, told me during the campaign that he hoped to double the turnout and felt bound to regard the elections in some ways as a simple endorsement of the progress so far in the shah's "white revolution" of reform.

This he appears to have achieved: Ministry figures show that a record eight million out of a possible 12 million voters registered to obtain their voting papers. This in itself could be regarded as a startling achievement for the Government in a country which is perhaps 30 per cent illiterate.

Far-sighted senior members of the Prime Minister's party say privately that they hope a meaningful electoral choice will emerge and expect that it will take 10 to 15 years. Meanwhile, the reform programme outlined by the shah eight years ago is the first priority.

Down to details at SALT

Helsinki, July 11

American and Russian delegates at meetings here this week are expected to get down to detailed work in their search for agreements to limit anti-ballistic missile systems and offensive strategic weapons.

Informed sources said that at the first plenary session of the fifth round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) on Thursday, the two delegations made opening statements in general terms only. Now they will try to translate into concrete agreements the understanding outlined by their Governments in a joint announcement on May 2.

This announcement, providing the framework for a new phase in the negotiations which began 19 months ago, indicated the intention of both Super Powers to concentrate this year on making an agreement on measures to limit offensive strategic weapons.

The sources said the American delegation had done thorough "homework" over the weekend. — Reuters.

Chinese 'purge'

A Hongkong newspaper claimed yesterday that Chen Po-Ta, fourth ranking member of the Chinese Communist Party hierarchy and one of the leading figures in the cultural revolution, had been "purged". Chen, a member of the party central committee's Politburo, was out-ranked in the hierarchy only by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Defence Minister Lin Biao, and Premier Chou En-lai.

Sony sets for swinging golfers

There are moments when it's nice to have the best of both worlds, and even the most avid golfer may be none too keen to miss seeing the winner of the 3,300, England v Western Mongolia — or yet another "lift-off". Thanks to Sony.

Arnold P. need only hitch our nearest little 9" portable TV to the golf trolley and then tune in when the fancy takes him. Great for making friends, the Sony TV9 has a special anti-glare screen for sunshine viewing, built-in telescopic aerial, and brings you BBC1,

BBC2, and the independent stations on 405 and 625 lines, wherever you are. Take it home to the wife as a consolation prize after rounding off the day with the lads. A better bedtime companion you wouldn't find.

See the range of Sony TVs at your Sony dealer. TV 11 Rec. retail price £85-75 TV 9 Rec. retail price £83-75 TV 7 Rec. retail price £73-75

(Optional re-chargable battery pack for outdoor viewing £14-95 including carrying case)

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P14457. Made by a famous British manufacturer. Pull lawn. Cutting width. Easy to use. Blades in high-grade stainless steel. Adjustable Steel Blades. Self-lubricating. Grease Box.

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World Bank bars Pakistan report

Washington, July 11. Mr Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, has barred the distribution of a report from his own mission describing Pakistan as a political and economic shambles.

A directive was issued to prevent the report from reaching members of the 11-nation Pakistan aid consortium in written form. Bank officials said that they feared dissemination of the report would amount to a public declaration of no confidence in President Yahya's regime. This they argued, could lead to many unforeseen consequences, even an India-Pakistan war.

These sources denied reports that the document had been suppressed at the request of the United States. Other international civil servants who oppose any aid to Pakistan said, however, that to ban the document fitted the ambiguous

American policy line on Pakistan. Washington opposes any isolation of President Yahya's regime and resist cutting off military and economic aid.

Only one copy of the report now exists. It is held by the bank's vice-president, Mr J. Burke Knapp. The report was drawn up by Mr Peter Cargill, director of the bank's South Asia department and leader of a joint bank-International Monetary Fund mission to Pakistan early last month. — Washington Post.

Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, the Irish politician and former UN delegate, returned to Britain on Saturday from India where he toured the frontier districts and visited refugee camps. He said that a further flood of refugees into East Bengal could lead to civil or international conflict. An emergency session of the UN General Assembly should be called at once.

The home that just grows...

The home, at this stage, would be rather like a "studio" flat, offering one big all-purpose room with a separate kitchen and bathroom. Later, when finance permitted or children necessitated it, another arm of the bungalow would be built. This would make the building into the shape of an "L," the two segments of the "L" defining the garden. The new segment would hold two double bedrooms.

The agency says: "The first stage would provide a home for a newly married couple. The second stage, to be added later, would transform it into a family home." The plan was designed to provide houses that would meet the eventual needs of the family at a price newly-wed people could afford. What the agency doesn't say is how families are going to be persuaded to postpone their families until they can afford the bedrooms.

is built up has considerable ingenuity. A screen wall across the garden would eventually become part of the extension. The extension could be built without any significant interruption to the normal day to day use of the first stage.

The heating unit and the plumbing and electricity are provided in the first stage and therefore the only services to be carried into the extension would be electricity and central heating.

With the extension complete, the first stage is altered to improve the amenities. Part of the wall separating the entrance hall from the extension is taken down to give space for a pram and access to the bedroom. Partitions are put up to provide a separate living room and separate lavatory.

The agency calculates the cost of such bungalows, complete, at between £3,835 and £4,715, according to the price of land and the style of construction, and based on prices in the South-east in the first quarter of 1971.

Backlog in the courts being reduced

Lord Hailsham the Lord Chancellor hopes that he is "over the hump" in his attempt to reduce the backlog of criminal cases awaiting trial, particularly in the London area.

"But it is still too soon to start congratulating ourselves. There is no sign of crime going down, so this is a permanent problem."

Lord Hailsham said that a survey had revealed "bad arrears" at Liverpool, the Central Criminal Court, and some of the London Sessions courts. At Birmingham the civil list had been allowed to deteriorate to deal with criminal trials first—which was right. He went on: "Rather to my surprise, the limiting factor was not the judges but accommodation and ancillary staff, notably shorthand writers."

After the survey he initiated a "crash programme" to deal with the arrears. In London, courts at the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand—where mostly civil trials are held—were being used to relieve pressure at the Central Criminal Court. "I did a snap check recently and found 20 Old Bailey courts sitting at one time, which must be the highest on record."

Lord Hailsham said the provincial situation had resolved itself fairly well. Arrears at the Central Criminal Court had been going down "very satisfactorily" though it would take some time to handle the situation. Since January they had been down by 10 per cent—from 640 to 577. This meant the average delay in bringing a case to trial had dropped from 3.7 months to three months.

Ten new courts had been set up "in some unexpected places" to cope with the situation at Inner London sessions, where the backlog at the end of last summer was 1,300 cases and was then worsening "fairly rapidly." These included four courts in St James's Square, two in the officers' mess at Wellington Barracks, and another behind Harrods. The Inner London backlog had for the first time been reduced by 65 cases at the end of May.

Delays between committal and trial at Inner London sessions had been reduced from an average of five months in January to 4.4 months in May.

A delay of two or three months was in any case probably desirable to enable both sides to get their case in order.

Police ring a prison

Mr James Dunn, Labour MP for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool, said yesterday that he felt there was "an explosive situation" inside Walton prison, one of the country's top security prisons, and that it must be resolved as quickly as possible.

During a noisy demonstration in the prison on Saturday night, police cars went to the prison and circled it at the request of the deputy governor.

Mr W. J. Cooper, the noise in the prison could be clearly heard outside the walls in Lornby Road, Aintree.

The police cars again ringed the prison yesterday morning, while prisoners were at exercise, but this period passed off quietly.

A statement issued by the Home Office said a prisoner injured yesterday (Saturday) when he resisted being transferred from his cell to a disciplinary charge. The deputy governor, Mr W. J. Cooper, began an investigation, and it is expected that a report will be issued by the end of the week.

Mr Dunn, who earlier on Tuesday had been refused Home Office permission to visit a prison to check allegations made by a newly released prisoner, said yesterday: "Following this latest incident, I will endeavour to make a personal approach, along with colleagues, to see the Home Secretary tomorrow to call for a complete inquiry. Otherwise, I will turn down a private notice question to him."

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The fastest gun in Britain. J. Churchward of Southampton beat his nearest rival by 5.3 thousandths of a second to take the title in London yesterday. The contest was to publicise the film "Valdez is Coming" (Picture by Peter Johns)

Threat to national parks

By our Correspondent

The Government is ignoring its responsibility for the protection of the national parks, said Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Haythornthwaite, chairman of the Standing Committee on National Parks, at Bowness-on-Windermere at the weekend.

He told the annual meeting of the Friends of the Lake District that the national park authorities were crippled by administrative disabilities and restrained by local authority interest, had insufficient technical information, and were often without planning powers to fight development, sponsored sometimes by Government departments.

"It is like sending in a muddled and reluctant terrier, with blind legs tied, to fight a pack of bull mastiffs," he said. There might be a limited economic need for development in the national parks but in many instances the Government could intervene to prevent development if it wished.

If such a need really existed, it could surely be satisfied in a manner consistent with the purposes of the national parks. The Government could effectively intervene, he said, and in doing so could advance technological development which would lead to an improvement of our economic position.

Mr Geoffrey Berry, secretary, said the executive committee was to ask the Lake District Planning Board to refuse planning permission for Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation to prospect for minerals in the Lake District.

"Modern extraction methods by a large international company would mean vast crushing plants, dust, noise, and aerial cableways — everything we should not have in a national park," he said.

Orphans seek a new 'mother'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

A Cornish farmer is looking for a "motherly housekeeper" so that he can keep seven orphan boys whom he and his wife, who died of a heart attack at the weekend, took into their care a year ago.

The boys, aged five to 12, were from Birmingham to be fostered by Mr Joe Simcock, aged 68, and his wife Eileen, aged 68. Mrs Simcock died suddenly on Friday night after taking the boys, called Seeneys, to the beach for a swim.

On the 184-acre farm at Ruan-lanhorne, near Truro, Mr Simcock said yesterday: "The boys are like my own sons we both loved them dearly. I cannot bear parting with them. If Birmingham Children's Committee feels there is no alternative but to fetch them back then they will have to take me as well."

An additional problem for Mr Simcock is that he is under notice to quit the tenancy of Barn Farm on September 29. The farm has recently been sold after being on the market for five years.

Michael, aged 12, said yesterday: "I don't want to go back to Birmingham. We like it down here with the cows and everything. We're happy here." Of his foster-father, he said: "He's OK. He's a good dad to all of us."

Meanwhile, Mrs Simcock's twin sons by a previous marriage, Michael and John Holmes, aged 26, said that they and their wives, Margaret and Ann, would be prepared to make a home for the Seeneys brothers to keep them in Cornwall.

A social worker from Cornwall County Council said that no positive decision would be made about the boys' future until children's officers from Birmingham visited the farm today.

Mr Simcock said he thought it would be possible to keep the boys together as a family if he could find a motherly housekeeper. "There must be somebody somewhere who is prepared to take on the boys. I don't really care if she has seven children of her own—they'll all be welcome."

What the disabled need now

Hospitals and local authorities must cooperate in creating a new system of community-based care for the mentally handicapped, says a report published today.

"The alternative is for the local authorities to struggle alone without financial help in the face of overwhelming demands from other groups in need, and for the hospitals to continue pouring money into bad, old buildings which are a product of historical preoccupations rather than a logical response to the needs of the mentally handicapped as we understand them today."

Campaign for the Mentally Handicapped, in its reply to the recent White Paper, "Better Services for the Mentally Handicapped," says that there is nothing in Government policy to prevent hospitals and councils achieving the campaign's aim to phase out existing subnormality hospitals within the next 15 years if they are to be replaced by a logical and with enthusiasm.

The reply has been sent to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary for Social Services, and copies have gone out to every chairman of regional hospital boards and management committees which deal with subnormality hospitals in England and Wales.

The campaign says it wants to see domestic, home, residential homes in the community for the mentally subnormal, and claims that in the White Paper hospitals are encouraged to establish such homes identical to those which will be opened by local councils.

But it finds "incomprehensible" the Government's failure to advise the running-down of existing subnormality hospitals which, "in the Government's own admission, transgress the principles of domestic scale and community-involvement that it is laying down as the basis of services."

Sir Hugh's home break-in checked

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

The Special Branch is investigating a break-in at the country house of Sir Hugh Greene, former Director-General of the BBC and now chairman of the European-Atlantic Action Committee on Greece, which opposes the Greek military regime.

Sir Hugh said yesterday that the intruder, who entered the unoccupied house near Bury St Edmunds in Suffolk, had systematically searched drawers and

cupboards. Some things were left lying about but nothing was taken.

The Greek regime, through the pro-Government newspapers in Athens, has reacted strongly to the new action committee. "Egta" recently described Sir Hugh—who last year published a devastating interview with Prime Minister Papadopoulos—as "a well-known Leftist and crook."

Protest man was a secret agent



The picture which appeared on the front page of the Guardian on June 1—the morning after the embassy protest

An American air force sergeant who joined with other servicemen to present protest petitions on the Vietnam war in London, was an undercover agent for the USAF Office of Special Investigation, he told a court martial on Saturday.

Sergeant Joseph B. Wilson was giving prosecution evidence against Captain Thomas Culver, a military lawyer, who is accused of taking part in an anti-Vietnam demonstration and with soliciting other airmen to take part.

He admitted at the court martial at Lakenheath that after the protest he gave interviews to the press—and had his picture, taken with part of his family, published on the front page of the Guardian.

"I told them I was there because a person has to do what is right," he told Captain Frank Wesson, defending Culver. Capt. Wesson said: "Did you say: 'I just don't think we belong in Vietnam'?" Sgt. Wilson: "I don't recall making that statement, but I might have said something similar."

Capt. Wesson: "You deceived the Press, is that correct?" "Not intentionally. I was put in a position where I had little choice." Asked about his opinion of the Vietnam war he said: "I have not completely made up my mind about it."

Sgt. Wilson said that he had been approached by the OSI to report on the "peace movement." For this purpose he visited London with other servicemen on May 31 and handed in a petition to the American Embassy after a meeting in Hyde Park. About 150-200 servicemen took part.

Sergeant Wilson said he gave the information he collected to an agent. He agreed that he had been approached by a representative of "Pravda" after the American Embassy episode, and that his photograph had also appeared in the "Morning Star" with his wife and five children.

Captain Wesson asked: "Would it not have been appropriate to have told reporters that you were acting as an undercover agent in the US Intelligence Agency?" Sergeant Wilson replied: "No sir. It could have placed my life and my family's lives in jeopardy."

Sergeant Wilson was asked about his interest in witchcraft. He said: "I prefer to call myself a member of the old religion—the pagan religion with which I have been involved since 1962."

Asked if he shied by the oath, he replied: "Yes. I believe there is a goddess and a god in three forms and that above that there is a god." The court martial continues today.

One up to the shopper

RISE in food prices during the first quarter of this year forced housewives to shop more carefully, says a National Food Survey out today.

The survey shows that money spent on food eaten at home went up by 3p or 2.19 per cent in the first quarter of 1971 compared with the same period a year ago. Three-quarters of the increase, or 8.4 per cent, was accounted for by higher prices, mainly for milk, butter, cheese, and bread.

But the Food Index went up by 8.7 per cent over the same period, which means that the average housewife, by shopping around, avoided paying 2.5 per cent of the rise, equal to 4.6p a week, for each member of the family.

The rest of the increase went on buying better quality food, particularly more meat, and fresh fruit—a sign of rising living standards.

Fresh fruit consumption went up to 22.6oz. per person per week, 4oz. more than the year before. Consumption of fresh green vegetables was 12 per cent up, and that of other fresh vegetables 17 per cent up on the year before.

Less cheese and butter was eaten as prices rose, and margarine purchases also fell slightly. Egg buying remained constant but bread consumption fell to a new low level of 35.2oz. per person per week.

'Pressure' on BBC queried

A Labour MP has asked Mr Charles Curran, the Director-General of the BBC, whether there was "Right-wing" pressure on the corporation to withdraw a radio series dealing with figures such as Karl Marx and Mao Tse-tung.

Mr John Grant, MP for Islington East, said yesterday that he had written to Mr Curran about a series entitled "Prospect—Men and Ideas." He said he had been told that the series was withdrawn by the BBC after it had been approved by the School Broadcasting Council. It was replaced by another series called "Some Political Ideas"—a "somewhat watered down version."

He had asked Mr Curran for an explanation of the circumstances and whether the Department of Education and Science had "attempted to pressure" either the BBC or the School Broadcasting Council. Mr Grant last week opposed a Parliamentary Labour Party motion which called for a boycott of the BBC by Labour politicians because of the programme "Yesterday's Men." He advocated instead a Broadcasting Council to protect the public interest.

MP queries police action

A Government inquiry into allegations that some private nursing homes have disclosed confidential information to the police about abortions is sought by Mrs Renée Short, Labour MP for Wolverhampton North-east.

Mrs Short said yesterday that under the Abortion Act private nursing homes had to keep account of patients' names and addresses, ages, reasons for the abortions, and a certain amount of information about the families of the women.

"MPs were given a specific assurance that this information was simply required by the Ministry for research purposes and had nothing to do with police activities."

£16,000 if she never marries

A retired schoolmaster, Mr Wilfrid Thomson, of Alexandra Park, Manchester, has left more than £16,000 to his niece, Vivian Keable on condition she never marries. He left his property on trust for his niece "during spinsterhood and then to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the reduction of the National Debt." He directed that she should receive a wedding present of £100 should she marry. Mr Thomson left £18,480 gross, £15,343 net (duty £3,137).

Boy in cage inquiry

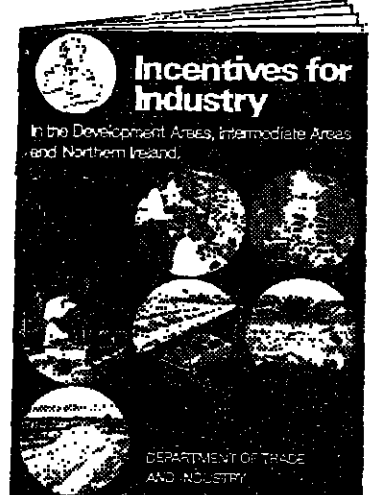
A mother claims that her seven-year-old son had been punished at school by being put in a wire cage in the playground. The punishment followed killings of pets at the infants' school at Warley, Worcestershire.

The mother said she would keep her son away from school until a full inquiry is held. The boy admits taking part in the killing.

The mother said her son had been put in the cage for a total of about two hours over four days. She said the cage was about 25ft long and had contained chickens, hens, a cockerel, and three guinea pigs.

Councillor Joe Adams, leader of the Labour group on Warley council, said that a full inquiry would be conducted into the matter.

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A high-contrast, black and white portrait of a man, likely a historical figure, wearing a dark, patterned garment. The image is framed by a thick black border.

Self-portrait of Dürer as a young man

CAROLINE TISDALL
in Nuremberg for
the fifth centenary
exhibition recalls
Durer's genius,
his influence,
and his many-sided
life-style

In his landscape sketches, executed

Contrasted with his insistence on truth to nature were his efforts to master and to teach the theory of art, perspective and human proportion in the form of published treatises. True to the Renaissance concept of the erudite artist, he felt that certain rules

A detail from Dürer's landscape of Steinbrunn

Albrecht Dürer at the Germanischer
National Museum until August 1.

picture of Cary Grant by Don Morley

After a loving digression about baseball—the delightful complexities of the game, the bases, the pitcher, the hitter, the percentages, the curve-ball over the plate—he was explaining expertly, because he is a great horse-rider, that

What exactly did he do as a director of Fabergé? He said that would be hard to define, but he supposed that his best use was that most presidents of corporations with whom he dealt, men whose goodwill Fabergé needed, had been brought up watching his pictures and in a way already knew him. It was fun for them, and fun for him too.

Benjamin Britten

anything more effectively when imagined rather than seen. At this date one has come to accept the once-intrusive Christian frame of comment from the choruses, and the musical imagination of sounds that are still new and fresh after 25 years seems to grow.

Hearing this opera next to "Owen" makes one appreciate how consistent the development has been. The

Aaron Copland

The presentation was curious too in providing an interval talk on film music which, so far from acting as a "come on" for "The Red Pony," seemed to undermine the claims of such music outside the cinema. When Copland, like Walton, scores over some of the regular film men is that he cannot help being memorable. Though some of the ideas for "The Red Pony" threaten to sound corny, Copland always provides a distinctive spark of originality. The fourth of these is "The Unanswered," "Walk to the Sunken" may offer the sort of violin melody over Mexican rhythm that we have heard thousands of times in Westerns but touched by Copland's hand the result is enchanting.

Orfeo

Ceramics

A STRANGE evanescent, luminous forest, growing quietly in the obscurement of a Building Design Partnership international's smooth offices at John Street, Manchester. (It's right: the public can go in.) It's been working on these things "grown." Rosie Andrews has been exporting ideas in ceramics at the Manchester College of Art, growing trees. It spread like a sprout like a topped elms, quivering delicately. To draw you, holding your breath, with a puff, they go up in smoke. colouring glows like wet lichen on after the rain — phosphorescent blue, grey, silver-golds. Each has faintly marked impression — attentive, stoop, satisfied — in contemplation. Some, in shadow, drip coolly. They not only grow on you. Will be there till July.



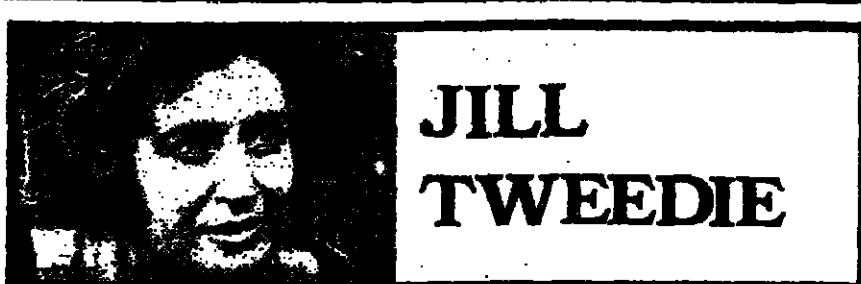
ON MY RIGHT, ladies and gentlemen, the black London cab, £1,500 and licensed Champion of the Roads in one form or another for the past 300 years. And on my left, 11 years old this month, a £500 mini-cab, primed and ready to challenge the Champ. Lay your bets, ladies and gents—will the brash newcomer finally KO the old dependable?

Ever since the first mini-cab, back in 1960, started making inroads on the traditional licensed cab, the two have been waging a territorial battle royal which culminated three years ago, in a demand from the Home Office for an inquiry into the whole affair. Since then, the Maxwell Stamp report has been submitted, is now under discussion and will eventually pass into law: a law that ten years ago would only have affected a minority of dedicated cab and car hire users. But times have now changed, taxis and mini-cabs are a majority usage and coming daily more of an integral part of our public transport as parking facilities dwindle.

The mini-cab is the enfant terrible of that system—the very word is officially illegal and still drives many an older licensed cabbie into angry curses against bloody pirates who take the bread and butter out of their children's mouths. In fact, of course, the mini-cab came into being, like any other service, because of an unfulfilled consumer need and, it must be admitted, a complacent existing monopoly. There are about 7,000 licensed taxis plying for hire on London roads at any one time but, as everyone knows who has ever even irregularly used them, they tend to vanish like fairy dust the moment (a) it's raining (b) it's rush hour or (c) other public transport has closed down—in other words, whenever you actually want one. And if you happen to live in one of the many areas of London where a cabbie in his wisdom, considers he will not get a back, you can as well forget that taxis exist at all.

For four years now, since unforgivably taking up residence on the south side of the Thames, I have witnessed almost every conceivable violation of the rule that a taxi, once you're inside, must take you where you wish. Faced with the simple words "Old Kent Road, please," many cabbies drop their heads on to the steering wheel as if I had announced the sudden demise of a loved one. Others discover an instant and overwhelming necessity to return to the bosom of their families. Some find that their lighted "For Hire" signs have been left on in error since the driver remembers, tout a coup, that he's going on a call.

One driver at Euston developed engine trouble and found he was unable to budge until the weight of me and my suitcase was taken off his vehicle, whereupon the engine sprang to life and shot efficiently off. Another, at Waterloo (only five minutes from my destination, albeit in the "wrong" direction) flew into an awesome rage, announced that he had fought in the Second World War and merited, in his opinion, a better reward than a fare to the Old Kent Road. Of course I could have taken all these men's numbers and reported them, but who has the stamina for endless hassles when you want to Home, Sweet Home? Who, for that matter, relishes being driven anywhere by a thoroughly aggressive man? Now, when I must have a taxi, I join the growing number of Londoners who ask humbly, as befits mere hitch-hikers, "Do you happen to be going my way?" I have no doubt that for those fortunate persons who shuttle between Chelsea and the West End, taxi drivers are the same cheerful and polite men as ever were but the way to find out why mini-



JILL
TWEEDIE

Fare's fair

... the mini cab came into being like any other service, because of an unfulfilled consumer need

pictures of cabs and William Darcy by Frank Martin

cabs exist is to live on the wrong side of the London tracks. Benefits of other alternatives we reject from the black cab world scan through the cards that fall like snow upon our doormats and eventually begin that up-and-down, tears-and-smiles relationship that characterises a client and his friendly neighbourhood mini-cab company. Promptly you learn that any kind of vehicle and as many kinds of men may appear (or sometimes not appear) in answer to your telephone call. One day it's a long red shiny job driven by the most courteous of pin-striped gentlemen; the next a creaking inlaid back-airs up, ashtrays spewing like miniature Etnas, back springs a sure inducement to floating kidneys, driver only slightly more menacing than both the Kray twins.

Occasionally you may surprise a flash of relief in his eyes, if you come up with your own reasonable estimate of the journey's worth and save him the trouble of doing sums in his head. If variety is the spice of life, then mini-cabs—jouncing and screaming round London and suburbs—have a great deal to offer.

They also offer other fringe benefits not often calculated in an assessment

of their services. Few taxis will pick up on a phone call from a pub; mini-cabs are already on the spot before they glimpse the prone body under the table and they are stuck with him. But someone has to cope with drunks if we are to follow the don't drink when you drive code.

Mind you, it is not all heart in the mini-cab world. Far too many are fly-by-night hustlers; uninsured, hazardous in traffic, driven by maniacs and obviously about to lose two wheels. Fred Leffen, owner of a car hire company in South London, admits as much though he started his business in 1967 and is now among the mini-cab Establishment.

"Anyone can start a company—you could do it yourself, tomorrow, from your home address. You answer the phone, your husband and a mate drive the cars (dodging the tax as you go). Then all you've got to do is get cards distributed and hope for the best."

Mr Leffen himself does things in a bigger and better way. His overheads, like many another such company, are low but he has installed radios in his drivers' cars (£200 each) and they work regular shifts on a 24-hour basis. Each driver pays him £12.50 a week

for the contacts and radio and then each man is in business for himself. One of the main attractions of the driving life. Some drivers make as much as £80 a week but for that they must work very long hours, face steep petrol bills, high repairs and fast depreciation. Because of the relative freedom from watchdogs the mini-cab world has its full share of villains and when the going gets tough—undercutting rivals, a boss too greedy to keep his fleet to a profitable level for drivers, even personal vendettas begun behind prison bars—premises have a way of being riddled with bullets or catching sudden fire. Even so, going on the mini-cab remains one of the few jobs a man with a record can get and presumably lessens his immediate need for bent money.

Mr William D'Arcy, dedicated leader of the Licensed Taxi Drivers Association (LTDA), accepts wholeheartedly that mini-cabs are, at present, fulfilling a need and will cheerfully list the inadequacies of the taxi service himself. Nevertheless, the LTDA have totally rejected the Stamp report's recommendation to license mini-cabs and make them an accepted form of supplementary transport... recommendations

put forward by the Cab Section of the Transport and General Workers' Union. Mr George Abraham, TGWU Cab Section Head, speaks with some heat of the breakaway LTDA, calling them "that other lot" and emphasising their total lack of recognition in the trade. Oddly enough though, 10 taxi drivers selected at random and asked which union they thought was doing the most for them, unhesitatingly plumped for Bill D'Arcy and his LTDA.

And Mr D'Arcy is, without doubt, a man with a mission. His contention is simple: time and tradition have built up a taxi service with the highest standards in the world, hedged about with laws to protect the public and only inadequate through lack of foresight and money. Why reject it in favour of another system?

"I'm not arguing for my men—they'll go on earning anyway, on the mini-cabs if they must. I'm arguing for the public. There's a licensed cab 10 minutes away from you in any part of London—the only trouble is, neither the client nor the cabbie knows it. We should have telephones on every corner, or radios, as they do in Ontario and Germany: the moment that's done most of the inadequacies would be

solved. But no one, apparently, is willing to consider improving the existing service."

He also underlines the kind of relationship between licensed cabbies and the police that help to explain other than territorial resentments between black cabs and minis.

"There's no respect in the cab trade for the police—their whole attitude when drivers are on the knowledge (the eighteen-month training stint getting to know London) is 'You're nothing, we are God.' You work hard for that licence but they don't let you think you've earned it, only that they're giving it to you and can take it away any time they please, without appeal. It's the same as the army, in the first six weeks they break your spirit, you're going to teach him all the rules and then he comes out and sees loads of others, mini-cab drivers, doing things he'd get his licence taken away for and the police turn a blind eye. His respect turns to disgust."

Hyman Goldberg, a cabbie himself, confirms Bill D'Arcy's view with vigour. "Minis tout so openly at times but you can't blame them, you blame the law. Same with overcharging—we'd all take liberties sometimes if we could but we can't, we've got the clock. What's more, the police have got 100 per cent and they know it. They can always pick on a cab where they might be afraid of another driver who could be a Lord or a Lady. It'd be much better if we could work closely with the police, when you think of all the trouble we see that we could report. But, with this relationship, well, we're afraid to let the police know, we're really afraid to get involved."

If the recommendations of the Stamp report are implemented (licensing mini-cabs, checking insurances and vehicles, demanding driving and medical standards from drivers) Bill D'Arcy looks forward gloomily to the day when no more than 2,000 licensed cabs "mooh around Piccadilly" because the rest of the trade will have gone to mini-cabs. Indeed, this month his prediction begins to come true: one of the two big radio groups (the Owner-Drivers' Radio Taxi Service) have begun to use cars to supplement their licensed cabs. As their chairman, Mr Jack Taylor, put it last week "if the authorities do nothing to enforce the regulations, then they must be prepared for us and the rest of the trade to opt out of the licensing system."

Though all this may sound like unimportant in-fighting we, the passengers, will be saddled with the winner unless we speak out now. Which do we choose while there is still time to choose a much better equipped but traditional taxi service, bristling with all the current Hackney Carriage Acts for our protection or a mini-cab service with open tariffs and far fewer protections? Because, in Mr D'Arcy's opinion at least, we cannot have it both ways: once the cab driver sees the mini-cab made respectable he will crave the long training and his hidebound licensed life for the free-trade mini, and we can like it or lump it.



CHECKOUT

edited by Elisabeth Dunn

Spreading the gas

IF YOU THINK YOU are having problems with your North Sea gas, spare for a moment a selfless thought for the nation's gas boards. They might, after all, do the same thing for you one day. To listen to the gasman is to learn that actually using natural gas is nothing compared with convincing the public that it is good for it. The PR men have been working on the problem ever since the first bubble surfaced on the North Sea in 1965 and still the consumers are not entirely sold.

"It was the answer to the nation's prayer," they say at North Thames today. "It doesn't have to be manufactured or stored and it can be easily distributed."

Yes, but it does not always make gas appliances work like old gas did, does it? "Well, no," said the PR man. "We agree to convert appliances to natural gas so that they're working satisfactorily. That does not always mean that they're working the same as before. We can quite understand that a housewife's got used to her oven regulu but it may be an old cooker which hasn't been working efficiently for years and only starts going properly when we put in the new burners. Then she burns the joint and blames natural gas."

What about complaints of natural gas burning too slowly?

"We do need to make adjustments in some cases."

Life is made more difficult for the unfortunate gas boards by the range of appliances on the market. They reckon that there are 6,000 different makes to be converted which gives them terrible headaches when they can't find the fittings for some obscure piece of equipment.

Then there is the sheer volume—two million conversions in the North Thames from Beaconsfield to Basildon. They have done half of them already and are converging on Central London expecting to finish the job by 1975.

The main point that consumers seem stubbornly unable to grasp is that the industry cannot put the price down just because natural gas costs the boards 51p per therm less than old-fashioned gas. Natural gas converts get a price reduction of 4p per therm which works out at a quarterly saving of all of 4 per cent, but it is more or less out of the question to expect further reductions. After all, the gas industry has got to stabilise prices in these inflationary times.

Did not Sir Henry Jones, chairman of the Gas Council, forecast in 1965 a period of price stability? The following year he said that although nobody could expect cheaper gas for above three

years because of capital investment, "substantial reductions" should be possible thereafter. In 1968 gas prices in eight of the 12 gas regions went up as much as 13 per cent. The Prices and Incomes Board blamed North Sea investments.

In 1969 the PIB published another gloomy report and warned that when the time came for more intensive distribution (for instance, now) more machinery would mean price jumps. In October the same year the industry made a profit of £90.4 millions and more promises of price cuts. In 1970 the Gas Council announced Government approval for nationwide increases (of up to 12 per cent in the London area) which came into effect early this year. Now the council has another price rise on its mind—about 6 per cent—but not until the autumn.

Natural gas is hardly the phenomenon of the sixties we were all led to believe. The first pocket in this country was found underneath Heathfield, Sussex, in 1901. It lasted about 20 years and was used for street lighting. North Thames reckons that 15 per cent of their conversions go wrong to some extent; most are put straight after a second call. Apart from the odd exception, of course. The Highgate

convert, for instance, who was without a gas supply for four days and was told he would be reconnected "in due course." He was, but a week later the water was still not heating properly.

Or another Highgate consumer who went away on holiday while the board was surveying the area. The engineer called and was told by an elderly neighbour that there was no gas in the flat; the zealous engineer insisted on checking. The neighbour rang the police who said: "Let him in, but don't let him out of your sight." In a panic, the neighbour whose English is not too strong at the best of times, telephoned the flat-owner's parents to keep an eye on the engineer and when the owner arrived home in the evening, the flat was full of highly tense, nervous elderly friends and relations. It later emerged that the engineer had been told that the flat was clear anyway.

Then, of course, the gas boards face the language barrier in immigrant areas. North Thames, ingeniously enough, dispatches its advisers to schools to spread the conversion word in English to the children who then relay the information in the appropriate Asian language to their parents. It is a practice carried out with the cooperation of the ILEA: "Everybody's interests are served by talking to the boys and girls," said an authority spokesman. Schools are switching too and it's important from the point of view of school safety.

Finally, there is the rôle of natural gas as a life saver. This slightly macabre aspect does not figure prominently in the industry's promotion, but it is, nevertheless, proved as witness of the miracle. There were 14 suicides in Cambridge in 1965. Since ovens have gone over to non-toxic North Sea, the figure has gone down to nine.



picture of drilling rig Orion by Maurice Broomfield

Mr Wilson and Europe

The debate on Europe already shows signs of becoming too narrow and too negative. For this the Labour Party's unenviable internal situation is partly to blame. When Mr Wilson was Prime Minister the Labour anti-Marketeers—in the Cabinet and outside—were not prepared to risk the stability of their Government in order to argue out the party's European policy. Now they feel they have nothing to lose by arguing, and some even hope that they might gain the defeat of the Conservative Government.

In this context the tone of Mr Wilson's broadcast is understandable, though regrettable. The sneers at him as a Little Englander are unfair. The history of his premiership suggests that he was preoccupied, almost to a fault, with Britain's wider role in the world. The political influence that a united Western Europe would give us certainly is one of the attractions for him. Yet it got no more than a passing reference in the broadcast. In party and public terms this may have been a necessary decision, though it puts the rest of the argument in a somewhat false setting.

The broadcast concentrated heavily on the detailed economic terms, and specifically on the four criteria which Mr Wilson has established for judging them—balance of payments, sugar, New Zealand, and capital movements. Of these, the first will probably arouse most controversy during the months between now and the decisive vote in Parliament. Mr Wilson criticises the Government for not making an estimate of the balance of payments effects of entry. The question is whether he is not asking for the impossible. How far is it possible to foresee what world prices will be two, three, or five years ahead? Or Community farm prices? How will tariff changes alter the patterns of trade? And how quickly? Which countries, among existing or new members of the EEC, will revalue or devalue between now and the time Britain reaches full membership? Mr Harold Lever has concluded that such a guestimate is not fruitful. Mr Wilson has always valued Mr Lever's economic judgment. Ought he not to consider whether Mr Lever is not more sensible than his other advisers in this matter?

On New Zealand and sugar the onus of proof lies on the Government's critics. This is so because the New Zealand Government and the Commonwealth sugar interests have accepted Mr Rippon's bargain with considerable satisfaction, even relief. The New Zealand Labour Party is hostile, but with a tiny majority and a general election coming this is scarcely surprising. It is true that New Zealand does face a difficult time after the transitional period. Her safeguard and that of the sugar producers will remain what it has always been: that Britain inside the Community will have the right to haggle for continuing help for their trade. The new fact, surely, is that the negotiation texts provide us with much better bases for haggling than might reasonably have been hoped for.

Capital movements are part of the general economic balance sheet. Here it is the judgment of the benefits of entry—the so-called dynamic effects—which is crucial. This depends entirely on whether or not British industry and agriculture measure up to the opportunities and difficulties of a larger market. If we do not believe that they have a reasonable chance of doing so, why did we ever apply for membership? The argument that the present state of the economy is a poor launching pad for Europe is a strong one. But surely it ought to provide ammunition for Labour to drive the Government towards a real and sustained effort at expansion, not send the party scuttling for the safety of the status quo.

The history of the past decade shows that four British Prime Ministers in turn saw Europe as the answer to our lost rôle in the world, both politically and economically. The obstacle has always been French opposition. President Pompidou's decision to remove that obstacle is an historic one. As a result the terms are more generous than was once thought at all probable. To pretend that this is an opportunity that can be postponed and then taken up again when we are more in the mood is to turn away from reality. The Labour Party should be careful not to do that.

Arab Revolution (contd.)

It is ironic, though probably not a coincidence, that yesterday's abortive coup against King Hassan of Morocco should occur while his Government is busy trying 193 other people for plotting against him. Although the exact scale of yesterday's incidents is not yet clear, the Government has admitted that 1,400 people took part and that the general staff headquarters, the radio station in Rabat, and the interior Ministry were for a time in rebel hands. The only person so far named in the plot is General Mohamed Medbouh, the head of the military cadet school and a close military adviser to the King. The jubilation with which the Libyan Government greeted the first news of the coup also suggests that its leaders may well have been a group of younger army officers inspired initially by the Libyan coup and ultimately by the tradition of President Nasser's original revolution.

Among the civilian population such sympathies are expressed by the opposition Union Nationale des Forces Populaires. Most of the accused in the current treason trial are members of UNFP, the party whose former leader, Mehdi Ben Barka, was liquidated in Paris in 1965. His assassins were widely thought to have been sup-

plied by General Oufkir, the strong-arm Minister of the Interior, who is now in charge of eliminating yesterday's uprising. At the time the case brought a complete freeze in Franco-Moroccan relations, with a French court sentencing General Oufkir in absentia and President de Gaulle vainly demanding his resignation. Although President de Gaulle on that occasion found himself briefly aligned with the UNFP, the party's main target remains what they consider the excessive French, and to a lesser extent American, influence in the Moroccan economy.

Certainly they are right when they point to the very favourable conditions for foreign capital, and the fact that French settlers own some of the country's richest farmland, producing 80 per cent of its wine and 45 per cent of its citrus fruit. This preponderance has become so glaring that it is also criticised by the right-wing opposition nationalist party and by the King's own most influential supporters, the urban commercial groups. To satisfy them, a process of gradual Moroccanisation of the economy was introduced this year. Yesterday's coup was probably led by people who wanted to give this belated transfer of economic power a more left-wing content.

Sex and love at school

Since the case of "The Little Red School Book" is well on the way to becoming another "Lady Chatterley's Lover," perhaps two marginal comments may be permitted. One is that if the book had said it was for fifth and sixth-formers it would have been less open to objection. Not that it could or should have been kept from younger eyes, but its advice is more relevant for seniors. The second point is that it omits one vital moral principle—that to love and respect others is just as important as to "be yourself." In trying to be factual, the chapter on sex has left out this essential. Yet neither of these defects makes the book obscene. In our view, its condemnation was not justified. Nor is it as revolutionary as some critics have suggested, even though it advocates a healthy scepticism towards authority.

The point about fifth and sixth-formers is practical, not legal. The book says it is for reference, not for reading straight through. It seems intended for all age groups, and it is written in simple language. But the chapter on sex—the basis of the magistrates' conviction—certainly condones and arguably encourages sexual relations. As a practical fact today it must be plain that sexual relations take place among sixth-formers, if not earlier, and it must surely be accepted that adequate sex education is essential

much earlier. One reason for including the chapter in the book was the inadequacy of much sex education in schools. But why force the pace of personal experience? Why put pressure on children, however indirectly, to go further and faster than their instincts tell them? The book tries to remove an adolescent's sense of guilt and tries to provide knowledge that many people in older generations would have been happier to have. It makes a mistake, however, in suggesting to someone aged 12, 14, or even 16 that almost unlimited sexual experiment is harmless.

The second point is similar. Any sexual relationship is two-sided. Everyone, from the beginning, ought to consider the effect on the other individual. The chapter on sex in the condemned version of the book begins by saying: "This section says nothing about love and very little about feelings. It gives some practical information which you may find useful." Sex, however, ought never to be separated from love. To leave out love is to descend to a form of prostitution. In people under 20 the fully mature and committed love that leads to marriage cannot normally be expected, but a deep concern for the other person is always a profound part of any true experience. In our daily life, nothing is more important than love. It must be at the root of all human relationships, and it must imply that you do not willingly hurt other people. That should be said, even in a book of reference.

A COUNTRY DIARY

WESTHARLAND: In just over six weeks' time motorists approaching the Lake District from the south will be presented with a completely new view of the Fells. The Kendal bypass will be opened towards the end of next month—14 weeks ahead of schedule—and from its summit on the low limestone hills to the west of the town motorists should on clear days, see the whole line of the central fells, right across the western and northern horizons. First, on the left the Conistone fells, then Bowfell and the Scafells and Fairfield and the Kirkstone fells, the Keswick fells, and the rolling country around the Shap fells road. Somewhere in the centre they should be able to pick out the rock turrets of the Langdale Pikes—on the right of the sharply pointed peak of Bowfell and just left of the sharp edge of Red Screes. It should be a fitting approach to the National Park for they will drive through the new rock cutting at the top of the fell and then down to the main Lakes highway where a sign on a block of limestone indicates they have reached the sanctuary. Not that the once-magical area is much of a sanctuary on high days and holidays today, for the increasing pressures of tourism now present the biggest problem for those running the Park. But last week the Planning Board pledged never to allow these pressures to spoil the landscape, as has happened elsewhere, and not to change the National Park into just a holiday area. One hopes that these do not prove idle words, and that this pleasant park will never become a maze of splendid roads, car parks, lawns, view points, picnic areas and public conveniences with the hills looking sadly down at the folly of it all. HARRY GRIFFIN

THE EEC in Focus: starting today, this Guardian series will look at the crucial issues involved in joining the Common Market, and at people's response to them. First, HAROLD JACKSON assesses the effect

on the cost of living. Tomorrow, the first "grass-roots" report: on the problems that now confront the Minister of Agriculture and his constituents at Lowestoft in East Anglia.

EEC and the cost of living



THE hard fact of life that I have stated in all in the face since the war is that the cost of living goes on rising. The pace has increased, as Mr Prior's doleful announcement of a 10.4 per cent increase in food prices in eleven months, demonstrated. If we are to believe the National Grocers' Federation, they will rise another 10 per cent this year.

Inflation thus hovers over any calculations about the effect of Britain's entry into the Common Market. Nobody is sitting in Brussels laying down that the British food bill must increase by x per cent: all that is decreed by the Treaty of Rome is that our agricultural prices must correspond to those of the other signatories. They could well do so in the natural course of events if our inflation continues and outpaces that of the Six.

Much of the argument about the adverse effects of entry centres on food because that is the largest single item in most people's budget, and it is the area of greatest change in our own market arrangements. British policy has been to give subsidies to farmers to ensure that prices in the shops stay low, though Mr Heath was planning to end that particular system. The European system is a sort of cost-plus scheme, which ensures that farmers will get a fair profit on their crops by maintaining minimum retail prices. In other words, the consumer in Britain gets cheap food through taxation and the farmers in Europe get guaranteed returns through market control.

The average British family spends 23.8 per cent of its income on food, but this global figure masks considerable variations. Since everyone has to eat it is evident that poor families tend to spend far more of their pay on staying alive. A substantial rise in food prices therefore does not affect people evenly. The £10,000 a year man can cut down on pheasant and caviar if he is pushed: the £1,000 a year man is stuck with bread and potatoes whatever the price.

And bread will certainly go up because of the Common Market's cereal arrangements. In Britain the guaranteed price of wheat is £32.60 a ton at present, the Common Market price is £45.60—a difference of 40 per cent. The anticipated rise is in fact lower, something like 30 per cent, but still substantial.

And the price of cereals is also reflected in the cost of animal feeding stuffs, of considerable importance for a country in which nearly three quarters of its farm output is

represented by livestock. This could well mean dearer pork, poultry, and beef.

Dairy prices are uncertain, in spite of the famous boggy of the cost of Common Market butter. Our milk costs more in liquid form than in Europe and the sudden scarcity of butter in the world market has been pushing the price up steadily (as well as ridding the Six of that embarrassing mountain). The probability is that milk will stay more or less where it is and butter will go on creeping up through normal market forces.

Many of our fruit and vegetables could be cheaper, however. Though British farming in general is far more efficient than that of the Europeans they have one supreme advantage in horticulture—the climate. In Britain we face enormous capi-

publicised example, but we do not really know what will happen about Argentine beef or Spanish grapes or a host of other imports. All will have to sell at least at the internal Common Market price and our wholesalers may well decide that transportation half-way round the world is not worth while where there is no price advantage (90 per cent of the levy on foods is automatically remitted to the Common Agricultural Fund in Brussels). Among the Six the marketing value of food imports from outside countries has risen, but they form a smaller proportion of total imports than previously.

So far as industrial products are concerned we should do reasonably well. We buy more manufactured goods from the Common Market than from any other source and all are subject

already operates in Europe. The Government has already said that the tax will not be imposed on food but it will replace purchase tax on manufactured goods and also apply to services. So far the Government has given no indication of the range that VAT will cover nor of the rate at which it will operate. It may well work out that items now subject to a high rate of purchase tax will drop in price while cheaper goods may attract more tax.

But it is also impossible to separate the cost of living from general economic circumstances, and this is where the greatest question remains unanswered. One of the provisions of the EEC is that there should be a free flow of capital among its members (though there are certain protective measures operated by some). The return on capital tends to be higher on the Continent than in Britain and it is therefore logical for investors to go for the higher profits there.

Britain's contribution to the Community budget is likely to cost our balance of payments something like £200 millions a year by the end of the transitional period, and there will be the additional drain of gradually phasing sterling out of its rôle as a reserve currency. Given the recurring balance of payments crises we have faced since the war it seems likely that the Government will try to cut back on imports to save the situation.

This implies that we should try to meet our requirements from our own resources but British industry is suffering from a chronic lack of capital investment to modernise its production and output. If money can flow freely into Europe because it will earn more there then the lack of capital will continue here. If British industry wants to attract investors it must become more profitable and, since it will not be able to afford to modernise and increase productivity, the only other answer is to put up prices, unless the fact of entering the Market increases the confidence of the money man in the growth prospects for British firms.

The official calculation is that the cost of living will rise by 5 to 6 per cent over the transition period and that food prices will go up by 15 per cent. But this is a global calculation and is likely to vary widely according to individual circumstances. The two-car, gadget-minded, vegetarian wine-bibber will do all right: the wage-stop unemployed man rather worse. But that has been the way of the world since long before the Messina conference.

AMONG the goods which are likely to change price once Britain has joined the Common Market are

Increased	Decreased
Butter	Vegetables
Sugar	Fruit
Bread	Leather goods
Beef	Foreign cars
Pork	Textiles
Lamb	Optical instruments
Poultry	Consumer durables
Eggs	Pharmaceuticals
Bacon	Musical instruments

tal costs in building greenhouses and higher labour costs in gathering the crops. So Southern France and Italy, sun-baked and peasant-inhabited, will come into their own.

One of the odder byproducts of this development may well be that we shall no longer have any Outspan oranges to boycott, since non-EEC food imports will be subject to a levy. European wines should be cheaper (though excise duties will still be imposed) and so will the range of foods normally found in a delicatessen—not that either form a substantial part of the British working man's diet.

But even in the food line there are imponderables. Much of our cocoa, and therefore chocolate, originates in Commonwealth countries. In the normal course this would be subject to levies which would raise the cost. But the whisper is that arrangements are in train to ship the cocoa through former French territories which have associate membership of the Common Market, which would bypass the levy.

The other major uncertainty is just how much our traditional food suppliers will change. New Zealand has been the most

to a tariff ranging from 10 per cent to 50 per cent. This will be abolished when we join and prices should drop accordingly. Cars, domestic appliances, cameras, leather goods, textiles, musical instruments, pharmaceuticals should all cost less. But it is impossible at this point to know by how much.

Firstly the cost will depend to some extent on the actual manufacturing arrangements for any given product. This cannot be separated from productivity and capital investment. The theory of joining is that industry will be organised on a much wider basis, that it will be able to achieve economies of scale, and that it will be operating in a domestic market of 250 millions which will allow for the greater economy of long production runs. The balancing danger, which has been manifested to some degree in the United States, is that a cartel situation develops in which prices are set artificially high for greater profit. This has been offset in America by the anti-trust laws which are less stringent in Europe.

The second unresolved area is the operation of the value added tax to which the Government is now committed and which

Let sleeping students lie

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—In your article of July 9, "Student teacher loses appeal," Lord Denning's comments and the action of members of the staff at Margaret McMillan College of Education, Bradford, raises, in my mind, a number of important questions. In his ruling, Lord Denning said: "No parent would knowingly entrust their child into her (the student's) care." What evidence is there to support this statement?

Later, in his reserved judgment he said: "If she wanted to live with this man (her boyfriend), she could have gone into lodgings in the town and no one would have worried—except perhaps her parents." I do not question Lord Denning's ruling, for clearly this student was in breach of college regulations, and Lord Denning had no option but to uphold the college governors' decision to expel her. But I do question his double standards.

I believe "knowingly" is the key word here. If the college staff had not blundered, as they clearly have done, in carry-

ing out their raids in the living quarters (which is by itself, no more acceptable standard of behaviour than cohabiting with an opposite member of the sex in the college living quarters—or is it?) then one feels that this unfortunate case need not have been so widely publicised.

One feels that this matter could have been dealt with by other ways, discreetly and tactfully.

But instead the staff and governors (apparently) displayed a lack of initiative and integrity in carrying out (a) the raids on living quarters (b) making this student a scapegoat for an infringement of the rules. All this against the background of a petition signed by 200 students saying "that they too broke the terms of occupancy." Lord Denning and the college are guilty of double standards.—Yours faithfully, S. M. Cantwell.

19 Clive Road, Portsmouth, Hants.

Sir,—Although Lord Denning denied that he was concerned with the morality of the expelled student teacher Gillian Ward, he has made what is in

fact a moral judgment. One would also be interested to know Lord Denning's qualifications for deciding who will, or will not, "make a teacher."

What Lord Denning's decision has confirmed is not just the decision of the Margaret McMillan College governors, but he has added legal weight to the theory that unmarried couples sleeping together is some kind of perversion which disqualifies those involved from the teaching profession.

It is not to the credit of the college governors that they have destroyed the career of a 19-year-old student for a simple breach of hostel rules, an offence which should have been settled with a fine or the denial of hostel facilities. It should also be noted that the other four girls involved in the case were only given reprimands. This is a sad case with a little more than a hint of victimisation.—Yours faithfully, Larry Law, President.

Berkshire College of Education Students Union, Woodlands Avenue, Reading, Berkshire.

Discord in British Rail's pipeline

Sir,—Am I a lover of piped music because I do not travel first class on the railways? According to a British Rail official in Peter Hillmore's article "Cooler by Rail" (Guardian July 9), a second-class passenger would welcome an intrusion of inane tinkling, while a first-class passenger, unidentifiable, utterly impersonal, hopefully catering for a mass block of inferior second-class mentalities and failing to satisfy any of them.

Piped music pursues me in supermarkets, restaurants and hotel lounges. I can, thankfully, shop and eat elsewhere. My only escape on the train would be to travel first class, which I can ill afford.

Does anyone really like piped music? Does the silence of the railway carriage make them twitch uncomfortably like a smoker in a nonsmoking compartment? I suggest, then, a few additional carriages supplying piped music for those unfortunate people who need those wafting strains of insipid melody for their serenity so that the rest of us may maintain ours, travelling in blissful, traditional silence.—Yours faithfully, (Miss) Alison Leigh, 90a Highgate High Street, London N6.

Sir,—Why should people of taste be forced to pay first-class fares in order to avoid the unpardonable intrusion of piped music? The ordeal of passing through Waterloo Station already nullifies an evening's musical pleasure.—Yours faithfully, R. Shipp.

26, Court Royal, Carlton Drive, London SW 15.

Some Recent History

Henry Marsh's Documents of Liberty reproduces the essential part of texts since Magna Carta and includes pithy comment (£2.50). Still selling by the same author is Dark Age Britain: Some Sources of History (£2.50). The latest in our Library of Politics and Society is William C. Lubnow's fascinating study in depth of The Politics of Government Growth: Early Victorian Attitudes Toward State Intervention, 1832-1848 (£3.50). Then we have a substantial symposium on a subject just now attracting attention: The History of Working-Class Housing, edited by Stanley D. Chapman (£4.75).

Other substantial works just published are The Romanovs: The Rise and Fall of a Russian Dynasty by Ian Grey (£3.50), and the first of a two-volume History of the Nazi Party: 1919-1933 by Dietrich Orlow (£3.50), and A World in Flames, by Marika Byrd Boyce, a useful one-volume blow-by-blow history of World War II (£3.75). And we have just reprinted yet again our Kings & Queens of England & Great Britain in paperback at 45p (hardback £1.25).

DAVID & CHARLES Newton Abbot Devon

Washington: Sunday

Putting Peyton in his place

DEAR MR PEYTON — I fear you are either sadly confused or else badly briefed by your officials in the vital field of car safety. How otherwise can one explain the comments you are reported to have made at a press conference last week in London, questioning the value of air bags and laminated windcreens, two of the most important safety features in modern cars?

Let us first look at air bags. You are quoted as having said: "What we know about the air bags is not encouraging: seat belts properly worn could at least save the same number of lives as the same number of air bags." Your comment corresponds closely to the theme of an advertisement commissioned by the Ford Motor Company here which has just drawn an unprecedented rebuke from the U.S. Department of Transportation, the equivalent of your Ministry.

Ford's copywriters phrased their anti-air bag spiel with a great deal more sophistication and knowledge than your casual criticism implied. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's rebuttal is therefore worth considering in some detail.

First, the Ford advertisement from which I quote directly: "In today's air bags are better than today's safety belts — not because they're safer overall — but because as much as 60 per cent of the time the belts are worthless for lack of use."

Safety Administration's reply: "These statements are inaccurate and misleading. Tests have proven conclusively that the air bag is superior to a harness restraint system. Baboon tests at speeds of up to 60 m.p.h. indicated that these subjects could withstand this type of crash without injury with air bag restraint."

Conversely, tests using an air force harness system resulted in fatal to about 50 per cent of the subjects. In the case of crash speeds of 55 m.p.h. Significant injuries with the air force harnesses began to appear in crashes at 50 m.p.h.

Ford: "When they work correctly, they work beautifully. When they don't work correctly — they can be dangerous."

NHTSA: "We are not sure that Ford means by this statement. They show a film clip in which a test anthropometric dummy slides under the air bag, but this problem was solved by another manufacturer at least 18 months ago."

Ford: "Certain conclusions are inevitable. Indeed air bag restraint systems are potentially beneficial. But more development time is needed (a) to ensure reliability through extensive testing and (b) to prevent costs from being an excessive burden to the consumer."

NHTSA: "When a company says they cannot meet a deadline, it is really saying they cannot meet this date within the funds they have been allocated to this programme."

The case for air bags, I accept, has not yet been fully roven, but I hope as the Minister concerned you will continue to side with those elements of the motor industry which seek to discredit their use before they have been given a fair trial.

Can we now turn to laminated windcreens, which you seem to believe are safer than toughened tempered glass — the type used in 95 per cent of cars sold in Britain? The only study you cite to support this opinion, seems to be one by the Road Research Council, published in 1961. Surely your officials have told you that this report is now totally meaningless as it compared British-type screens with a kind of laminated screen which has not been made for over five years.

The new improved type of glass penetration resistant screen was the subject of a joint British-American study last year under Professor G. M. Mackay of Birmingham University, which found it produced significantly fewer serious injuries than British-type screens. There are several recent studies published which reached similar conclusions.

L. M. Patrick of Wayne State University reported: "Recent investigations by physicians and others in Germany had indicated an increasing rate of injury from impaired windshields. The results of this laboratory investigation show the tempered windshield to be substantially more injurious than a 30 mil laminated windshield."

Is it really good enough for you and your Ministry to conclude to bury your heads in the sand and refuse to accept British manufacturers as the safest type of windshield on all cars, not just on sports and grand touring models as is the practice present?

Even the counter argument of cost is remarkably feeble for, as you know, improved windcreens, unlike laminates, shatter at the slightest provocation from a single stone to a road chip.

Yours faithfully,

Adam Raphael

King Billy's parade

SIMON WINCHESTER reports from Belfast. Sunday, on the eve of

The world is just full of traitors even now, though it was worse then."

It is tricky not being a Republican in the Ardoyne. "I used to get these young fellows coming round from the clubs asking me for money. But I hadn't got it and so I said as polite as I could that I wasn't giving anything on just about the door. They never came back." None the less she is still worried she may be in some danger, especially when the local funds run low. Living on her own, her husband died four years ago, and showing most of her 66 years, she would be easy meat for the petrol bombers. She has a phone, the only one for many years, and her sister rings her every night, sometimes twice if there's trouble. "But I've only had one bit of bother and that was when the Specials smashed my windows in 1968. But then you expected that, didn't you?"

Tomorrow is Orangemen's Day and if she cranes her neck a little Mrs Fitzsimons can see the flags and the bunting, the newly-painted "No Pope Here" and the massive bonfires in Disraeli Street, down the way. But in common with so many of the less well publicised Catholics, she believes that King Billy's

gawp was in 1937 when she was working in a hairdresser's on Royal Avenue and was stuck for two hours on the wrong side of the street as the Orangemen went past. "I really enjoyed it, though. The colours and the bands and the songs were simply wonderful. But it was spoiled a bit when I asked to get across the road after standing there for so long. Some big woman from the Shankill pushed me back and told me it was an insult to King Billy. They are a bit rough, these Orange women."

So tomorrow this kindly, gentle, tolerant old lady will "potter around the house a bit" while the Orangemen pass by, hoping only that the army will let her out for mass at six where she goes every night. Mrs Fitzsimons was a bit less yesterday. Her brother Bernard, now a baker in Boston, was coming across to see her this year for the first time since 1954. But after six months of reading the Massachusetts newspaper, he's just decided that it's not safe for him to come over. So poor Mrs Fitzsimons is going to have to sit out the summer alone on the Crumlin Road, trotting over to mass every night, being awakened by the bombs almost every other night, and worrying about the IRA man and his petrol bomb. The Orangemen are the least of her worries. Some of them are good people after all and they deserve one day out a year. And if they don't, certainly their kids do, after spending a year cooped up in a house like this.

PETER PRESTON

Thing song

GOOD evening. Tonight I want to talk to you about Thing. Not the Thing from Outer Space. Nor the Thing which brings out my old and trusted colleague Frank Longford in hot hushes. No. I mean the Thing upon which He spoke to you yesterday.

Now it is a hot evening and I can well understand the conceivable attitude of some. That this is one damned Thing after another. He has done his Thing. Why must I do mine? Quite simply: because what He does, so must I. It is called a Right Reply. Ten minutes of me and you alone, without some Central Office hack in BBC clothing feeding arrant bias and snivelling innuendo into our polluted airwaves.

But enough of this shamefully distorted — by the — capitalistic Tory press. My subject tonight is the Other. And, absolutely honestly at the commencement, I want to put on record my unswerving belief that a right of reply does not involve a need to reply. Just because He has said He thinks about Thing does not mean I have to. In fact, many of you will be profoundly grateful for what I say, as I may inadvertently drop.

So to the issues. There are those who tell me: what He said about Thing last night you said in January, 1967, at 35 p.m. in the second paragraph of my address to Saddleworth Young Socialists and Gymkhana Committee. Truly, as my oldest and trusted friend Maurice Chevalier remarks, I remember it well. I also remember being primarily quoted. Our enemies insist my words on this occasion were: the Labour Party is a moral crusade or it is nothing. What I actually said, and Joe Haines will bear me out (although unhappily he was not there at the time) was: the Labour Party is a moral crusade and it is "No Thing."

Thus, but for vicious Tory distortion, my position would have been transparently evident from the beginning. Moreover, I have always stated (and I make no apology for repeating it here) that ten minutes in politics is a long time. So long, in fact, that cannot categorically recollect what point I was making at the start of this broadcast.

But carry on regardless. When George Brown and I voyaged to Boulogne at 3.35 p.m. on the seventeenth of July, 1968, some Thing happened which I shall gloss over almost immediately, and distract attention from putting some further questions to Him. For as I remember saying to George at the time: this Thing is bigger than both of us. (Parenthetically I should add that those among you laying odds on my not being able to keep this up for ten minutes, so that the Black and White Minstrel Show is forced to open five minutes

early, are on a sticky wicket, as Wilfred Rhodes once observed to me.)

Which brings us to the central question about Thing. He insists that with entry into Thing, things will get better. As someone who remains devoted to any Thing in principle — and George will confirm I've known a Thing or two in my time — I feel we may buy one Thing and get quite another. For, as my old father used to say, in this world nobody gives you some Thing for nothing, son.

Therefore fair and square (though in an abbreviated version from the full text to be included in my next volume of memoirs) I wish to go on record with this clarifying and totally honest assessment of the situation as I see it.

There are many views about Thing. Roy (and I am perfectly certain the number of Appellation Control bottles in his cellar have no bearing on the matter) considers it a far far better Thing than any alternative prospect. Jim, though insufficiently erudite to put it in exactly the way, echoes W. S. Gilbert and thinks it a "most unattractive old Thing." I am the Thing in the middle.

I have no vested antipathy to, as our Gallic amis would phrase it, *les autres choses*. At the same time I have to consider Those Down and Those Behind. Additionally, circumstances alter continually. As my old friend and admirer Lionel Bart — the Jewish Ernie Bevin of the musical world, once so aptly lyricised — Things are not what they used to be. And neither am I. Even my closest colleagues sometimes remark: these days I seem neither one Thing nor the other.

Therefore the essential issues as I visualise them are these. How much more of this can you take before switching to "The Virginian"? Is the Voice of the People Hugh Cudlipp or Jim, Fred, and Douglas? If David Dimbleby asked a rude question, how could I walk out, now much longer can He keep mum concerning the real questions on the Thing?

This is the basic challenge, my friends. It is between sickening duplicity on the topic of Thing, the evasion so beloved of He, and my own attitude. I am, quite openly, to demand that everything is made known on this matter and other matters pertaining to Thing. We must have an exhaustive debate in which all thingumys, whists, and whojumfles are laid on the howsourfether. In conclusion I lay it on the line: think on this Thing. And when you have thought, don't call me, I'll call you. If there are any moments to spare as I leave you now, chat amongst yourselves Or whistle. Thank you and goodnight.

Or we won't fight them at all

Francis Boyd on a Churchillian abstention

CHURCHILL, the lion-hearted war leader, was caught in the mesh of a Tory party row in 1945 pretty much as Wilson is entangled with Labour's confidants today. When in December, 1945, the House of Commons was asked to approve the American loan, which some would have claimed to be more essential to Britain's economic survival than membership of the EEC is said to be now, Churchill issued no trumpet blast to the Opposition to stand up and be counted: he told them to sit down and abstain.

Having given this advice, and spent a long time in trying to justify it, he ended by saying that the Tories, by abstaining, "do not intend to weaken public faith in the word of Britain. The financial obligations once entered into by His Majesty's Government are binding upon all parties — even upon those who have not taken part in affirming them." (The last thing he wanted the Tories to do was to offend the U.S.)

It was a shabby night for Churchill and the Tories when the vote on the loan was taken on December 18. Churchill wound up for the Opposition and was followed by Ernie Bevin, then Foreign Secretary but until recently a pillar of Churchill's war-time Coalition. So recently indeed that Ernie, in his first sentence, addressed

Churchill as "My right honourable friend," forgetting or ignoring the convention that Churchill in opposition to Labour had become "the right honourable gentleman."

Ernie began: "I never thought I should meet my right honourable friend in the capacity of an abstainer. I have never heard a more pleading speech for every drunkard to be sober." And the irrepressible Hugh Selton, who as Chancellor of the Exchequer had opened the loan debate on December 12, wrote afterwards in "High Tide and After" that when the vote was taken the Tories on the Opposition's front bench — including Churchill, Eden, Stanley, and Lytton — sat miserably in their seats, while 7 Tories voted against the loan, and 9 for it: 118 Tories abstained. Perhaps Labour will recreate the scene when the vote on the EEC is taken.

Although the circumstances in which the loan was proposed differed from those in which membership of the EEC is advocated, the two events have remarkable similarities in terms of party attitudes and emotional response. The loan was finally approved by 345 to 98, and the "noes" were an alliance of left and right wingers: on the Labour side Mr Callaghan, Mrs Castle, Mr Delargy, Mr Edelman, Mr



Foot, and Miss Lee; on the Tory side Mr Dods-Parker, Mr Hugh Fraser, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, Sir Charles Taylor, Sir Robin Turton, and Mr Walker-Smith. (No Liberal voted against: nine out of the 12 voted for.)

Then as now there were fears for British sovereignty: were we to become slaves of the U.S.? Were we to forfeit the Commonwealth? And (on the left) were we being forced into a position of hostility to the USSR? The situation was complicated because Parliament was being asked to approve at the same time the Bretton Woods Bill which pledged Britain to support the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Settlement. The

timing of the convertibility of sterling was also involved.

While the Churchill Coalition Government had negotiated the Bretton Woods Agreement in 1944, it had had the good luck to miss the ending of Lend-Lease, which was announced just a month after Labour won the election. It seems certain that if the Tories had won in 1945 they, like Labour, would have been forced to seek an American loan, though no doubt the Tories felt that they could have secured better terms than Keynes brought back for Labour. Dalton, as Chancellor, wrote of the ending of Lend-Lease (which would have happened whichever party had won in 1945): "Now we faced, not war any longer, only total economic ruin. . . . We should need aid of at least £1,250 millions over the next three years."

On December 12, the day before the vote on the loan was taken, Churchill faced a turbulent Tory party meeting and was reported to have recommended approval of the loan. He was forced to retreat to abstention. So many Tories said they would oppose the loan that abstention seemed to Churchill the only prudent course. A few Tories said they would vote for the loan if any of their colleagues voted against.

Churchill's case for abstention, when he spoke in the

House on December 13, can be summarised in his own words: "We refuse to accept any responsibility for the transaction in international matters if it always, our desire to associate ourselves with them (the Government), and I very much regret that we cannot do so on this occasion."

"It would weaken us (the Tory Opposition) for our future tasks if we all voted in different lobbies on a question of this kind. (Sir Waldron Smithers, C. Orpington: "Why?")

Abstention is thoroughly justifiable in an Opposition whose vote cannot in any case decide the issue (Labour had 393 MPs: the Tories 213). I cannot understand why we, the Opposition, the minority, should be expected to go forward to approval and welcome of a proposal which kills every party in the House with great anxiety, and which is only commended to us by the fear of an even darker alternative."

If individual members have passionately strong conscientious views, no one can blame them for expressing those views in debate or in going into the lobby, where they will find themselves with some odd companions, but any heavy vote by Conservative members against the proposals would be specially injurious to our interests in America. . . .



Polaris submarine: surface

Putting peril in the sea

David Fairhall on defence and deployment

IT may seem desperately optimistic to start looking beyond the present round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, which has only just begun in Helsinki and which offers hope of only the most modest agreement, in spite of encouraging statements from American and Soviet leaders. But if the negotiators do manage to establish some ceiling on the development of anti-ballistic missile defences and the deployment of multi-headed offensive missiles there will be vast sums to be saved by curtailing long-range research and development programmes — long before it may be possible to consider reducing the weapons that already exist.

For example, the United States' missile defence system in its earlier forms was absorbing a large chunk of the American defence budget for many years before it emerged as President Nixon's Safeguard. And work is under way now on possible successors to the present generation of offensive strategic missiles — Minuteman, Polaris, and Poseidon.

Both sides in SALT have reached the point where they need to be really clear what comparative value they place on various types of missile; distinguishing not merely between their range, and whether they are offensive or defensive — as in the procedural argument that occupied the early months of this year — but also on the method of launching. And if one does hopefully look ahead to a situation where the two sides no longer feel obliged to plan for the worst possible case (that the other superpower might use a first strike capability if it could get one) so that actual reductions in the strategic armament are possible,

the need to establish exact priorities is of course even greater. The present proportion of submarine as opposed to land missiles in the American long-range deterrent armory (688 Polaris A2 and A3, compared with 1,054 Minuteman 1, 2 and 3, and Titan 2) is not the result of a single detached judgment. It reflects the technological momentum of the individual programmes, inter-service rivalry, priorities within the services, and the political pressure which industrial lobbies have brought to bear.

As soon as one does try to take a detached, layman's view, one glaring question demands an answer: why is little more than a third of the total force, measured in numbers of missiles, based at sea? Both land and submarine systems offer the necessary intercontinental range. Both can and are being fitted with multiple warheads that are independently targeted. The Polaris submarine admittedly poses a control problem, dependent on ultra-low frequency radio communication that can penetrate the sea. But against this it possesses two immense advantages — its mobility, and the fact that if it were the target of a pre-emptive or retaliatory nuclear attack only a small number of professional sailors would die, not the unthinkable number of civilians who could be killed in an attack on hardened Minuteman silos ashore.

The argument that has been used against the submarine launched missile almost since its inception about 10 years ago is that one day, somehow, there will be a breakthrough that makes it possible to track and destroy the fast, deep diving Polaris nuclear sub-

marine. The breakthrough has not been achieved — a confirmation being the rate at which the Russians are building their Y-class equivalent to Polaris — and there is no prospect of it occurring in the immediate future.

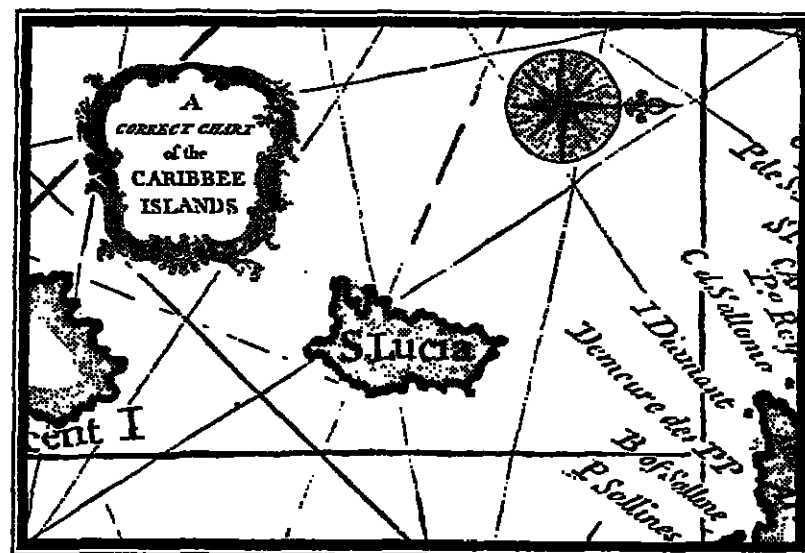
Without having access to the Pentagon's files one can only speculate in the vaguest terms as to where it might eventually occur. But one obvious line of approach is the infra-red reconnaissance satellite, which has already demonstrated its ability to detect shoals of fish because of their minute temperature differential. A sweating hot Polaris submarine trailing a scar of warm water would stand out like a beacon if it were on the surface.

But the modern submarine can dive many hundreds of feet deeper than its Second World War equivalent and move as fast as a surface ship.

In any case, supposing that after the expenditure of immense technological effort, coordinated on a worldwide scale, Soviet military intelligence was able to plot the approximate position of most of the American and British Polaris boats on patrol deep in the ocean, they would still have lost only one of the two advantages they hold over the land-based Minuteman. It is true that once the submarine's location was known a Soviet hunter-killer could be deployed to pin it down. But that is a technological feat in itself. And whatever went on down there would not immediately involve civilians.

The West will never be able to afford to have all its deterrent eggs in one basket, but there does seem to be a case for putting a lot more of them in the naval one.

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A copy of this Offer for Sale, having attached thereto the documents specified below, has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration. Application has been made to the Councils of The Stock Exchange, London, and of the Northern Stock Exchange for permission to deal in and for quotation for the whole of the issued share capital of Allied Polymer Group Limited ("the Company"). The Application List for the Ordinary shares now offered will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 15th July, 1971, and will close on the same day.

Allied Polymer Group Limited

SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised	Issued	
£6,000,000	£3,663,600	
in 24,000,000 Ordinary shares of 25p each		
LOAN CAPITAL		
18 per cent. Partly Convertible Guaranteed Unsecured	Issued	
Loan Stock 1978/81	£4,000,000	

The Company and its subsidiary companies have outstanding unsecured bank borrowings and hire purchase commitments which at 18th June, 1971, amounted respectively to £125,515 and £4,000. Save as aforesaid and for the £4,000,000 nominal of 18 per cent. Partly Convertible Guaranteed Unsecured Loan Stock 1978/81, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has outstanding any debentures, mortgages, charges, loan capital, bank overdrafts or similar indebtedness, hire purchase commitments, guarantees (other than inter-company guarantees) or other material contingent liabilities (other than in the ordinary course of business).

Slater, Walker Limited

on behalf of Slater, Walker Industrial Group Limited

OFFER FOR SALE

11,000,000 Ordinary shares of 25p each at 75p per share payable in full on application

The Ordinary shares now offered rank pari passu in all respects with the other issued Ordinary shares of the Company.

Particulars of the Company

The following is a copy of a letter to Slater, Walker Limited from Mr. Peter Fatharley, the Chairman and Chief Executive of Allied Polymer Group Limited, 1 Brooklands Road, Weybridge, Surrey.

To The Directors, Slater, Walker Limited.

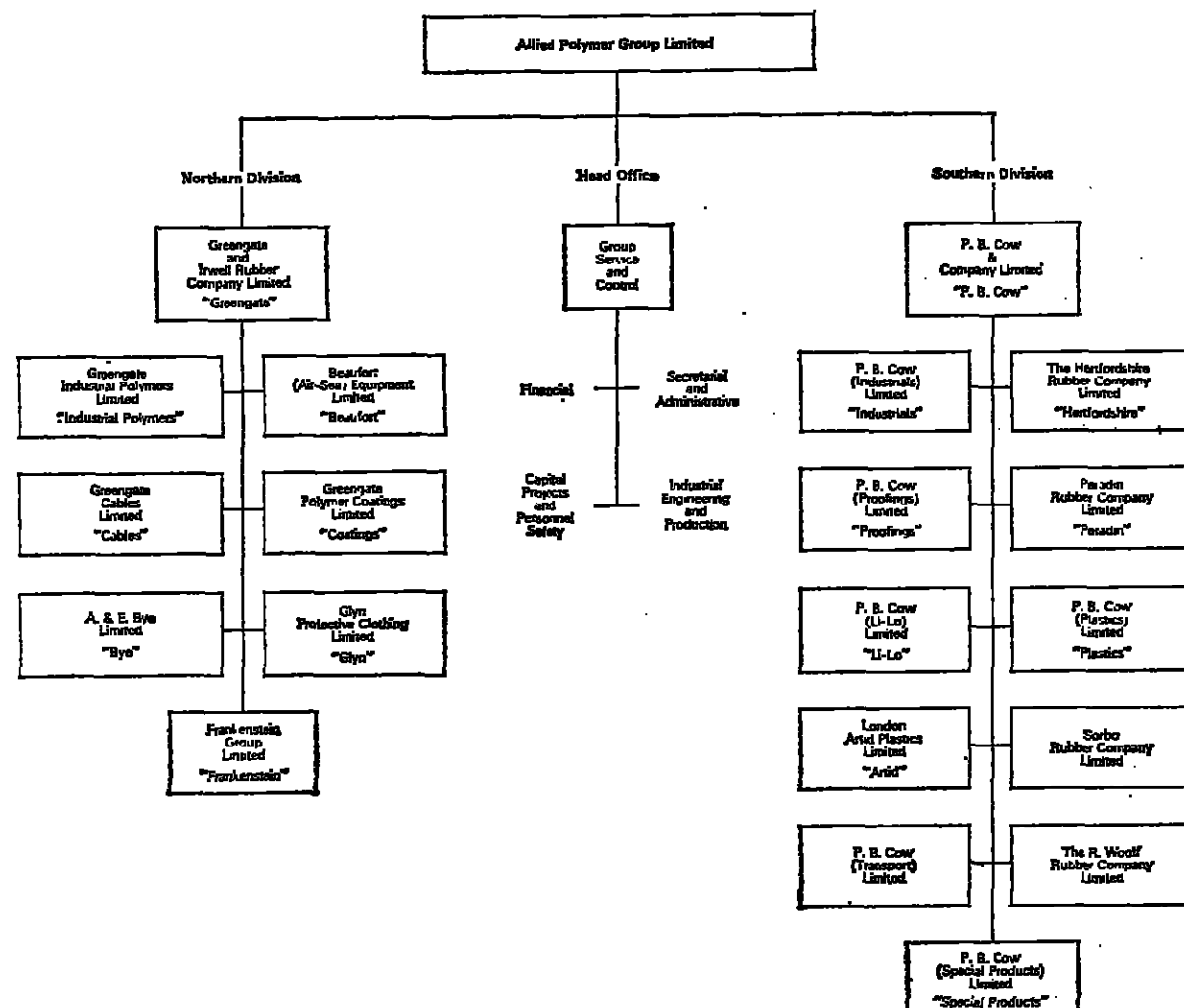
9th July, 1971.

Gentlemen, In connection with your Offer for Sale of 11,000,000 Ordinary shares of 25p each in Allied Polymer Group Limited ("the Company"), I have pleasure

In giving you the following information about the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group").

Group Structure

The Group is structured so that Greengate and Irwell Rubber Company Limited ("Greengate") and P. B. Cow & Company Limited ("P. B. Cow") are sub-holding companies heading two regional operating divisions. Greengate and its subsidiaries, including Frankenstein Group Limited ("Frankenstein"), are referred to as "the Northern Division" and P. B. Cow and its subsidiaries are referred to as "the Southern Division". The Group's structure is shown in the chart set out below:



Business

The business of the Group is the manufacture of an extensive range of rubber and plastics products for both industrial and domestic use. The word "polymer", which is incorporated in the Company's name, is a chemical definition embracing the natural and synthetic rubbers, plastics and textile fibres used in the manufacture of the Group's products. The Group serves a broad spectrum of markets so that turnover and profits are not highly dependent upon the performance of any one market sector. Furthermore in 1970 only two customers accounted for more than 5 per cent. of the Group turnover and they accounted for 5.3 per cent. and 5.8 per cent. respectively. The markets and some of the customers served by the trading companies within the Group are summarised below.

Markets Served

Agriculture
Aviation—civil and military
Building and construction
Clothing
Communications
Consumer
Domestic appliance
Electrical and electronic
Food processing
Furniture
Gas
General Engineering
Heating and Ventilation
Local Government
Marine—recreational and military
Mining and dredging
Motor vehicle—domestic, commercial and military
Oil and petrochemical
Paper
Pharmaceutical and medical
Photographic
Printing, packaging and advertising
Railways
Shipbuilding
Steel
Textile

For many years the constituent companies of the Group have demonstrated their skills in blending natural and synthetic polymers with other chemicals to provide for needs in many fields of industry, and in 1969 Greengate received the Crompton Award for Technological Innovation in the field of conveyor-belt. Polymeric compounds are becoming increasingly important as basic materials for application in difficult environmental conditions where the more traditional materials, such as metals, are often found to be unsuitable. Polymeric compounds can be produced to give high resistance to attack by corrosive agents, such as animal fats, mineral oils and acids, and have the ability to withstand low and high temperatures and abrasion while retaining their essential physical characteristics. The activities of the principal trading companies in the Group can be summarised as follows:—

The Northern Division

(a) **Industrial Polymers** was formerly the Irwell Division of Greengate. Its product range includes conveyor-belt for general industrial use, and the resistance and anti-static conveyor-belt used in the mining industry where safety features are important. Amongst its other major activities are the manufacture of hoses both for the oil industry and for general industrial use and moulded rubber products, vee ropes and power transmission driving belts.

(b) **Cables** manufactures a wide range of mains power cables used for electrical distribution and has specialised in cables for heavy industrial applications in both home and overseas markets. Cables has recently developed an extensive range of cables for use in crane wiring and electrical switchgear. A proprietary cable sheathing compound, registered under the trade name of NIPLAS, offers excellent resistance to abrasion, fire, water, oil and common acids, and is now specified and used for power distribution in industries where arduous conditions prevail. The complete range of cables manufactured includes both copper and aluminium conductors having insulation of PVC or synthetic rubbers in addition to the specialist NIPLAS compound. NIPLAS also has potential for wider application in other Group products. Cables was awarded a Gold Medal for Export in 1970 by The International Export Association.

(c) **Coatings** produces fabrics coated with polymeric materials which are used in a wide variety of industries for the manufacture of protective clothing, industrial covers and inflatable products such as life rafts and hovercraft skirts. A recent development has been the production of

materials for use as temporary landing strips and runways for helicopters, vertical take-off and landing aircraft and transport aircraft.

(d) **Glyn and Bye** make protective clothing for industrial use primarily under contract for customers such as British Rail, London Transport Executive, Police Forces and Local Authorities. Both companies also manufacture high quality riding coats. The ability to obtain supplies of proofed fabric to their own specifications from Coatings gives Glyn and Bye the flexibility to produce many types of specialist clothing.

(e) **Beaufort** produces inflatable boats for leisure activities and a wide range of safety and survival equipment including life jackets, life boats, escape suits for submariners, liquid-cooled and liquid-heated protective garments suitable for industrial use and inflatable life rafts for the merchant marine and for civil airships, including a type used in "Jumbo" jets. Beaufort also manufactures pressurised clothing and survival equipment for military air crew. Products are supplied for civil and military use throughout the world and Beaufort has recently been exporting 40 per cent. of its production. Approved servicing facilities are available for Beaufort products at 149 locations in 47 countries. Beaufort has licenses in the Common Market, the Middle East and Australasia and is continuously engaged in the development of new products.

The Southern Division

(a) **Proofings and Li-Lo** manufacture and distribute printers' blanket and inflatable air beds, padding pools, rubber based adhesives, beach toys, baby pants, hospital sheeting, and other products for the consumer markets. Printers' blanket is a specialised precision product used in the offset litho printing process by the printing, packaging and advertising industries in many countries as the medium for transferring inked images to paper, fabrics, plate and plastics.

(b) **Hartfordshire, Industrials and Special Products** manufacture a wide variety of precision moulded, calendared and extruded components used principally in household appliances, commercial vehicles, motor cars, ships, aircraft and general engineering. Industrials also manufactures a range of hot water bottles sold by Li-Lo. These companies are engaged mainly in high volume production serving home and overseas markets.

(c) **Arvid and Plastics** make moulded and extruded products from flexible and rigid plastics materials. The diverse product range includes items used in gardening, boat building, agriculture, photography, electrical and constructional engineering, civil aircraft and household appliances.

(d) **Paradin** has developed technical processes for the bonding of rubber

to metal, plastics and ceramics. These specialised processes enable the company to produce a wide range of bonded components which are used in fluid seals and in anti-vibration applications associated with aircraft, household appliances, commercial and military vehicles, motor cars and railway and general engineering at home and overseas. The Group's turnover in the last three years analysed into the constituent areas of operations outlined above is as follows:—

	1968	1969	1970
Industrial Polymers	21.4	23.4	21.9
Cables	5.0	5.8	9.6
Coatings	5.8	6.4	5.9
Glyn and Bye	3.7	3.8	3.8
Beaufort	8.6	6.9	7.8
Proofings and Li-Lo	12.2	11.7	12.2
Special Products	30.4	28.4	25.1
Arvid and Plastics	8.8	8.8	8.8
Paradin	4.3	4.7	5.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0

The individual trading companies have their own technical staff which services and develops their equipment, materials and products. They also have their own sales and marketing representatives and agents who sell and distribute the Group's products at home and overseas. The sales and marketing organisation has the capability to handle new products as they are developed.

Close inter-company co-operation is encouraged throughout the Group so as to increase the use of specialist machinery and the buying, marketing and technological skills which exist in the individual companies. Inter-company directorships have been established in some instances to promote the cross-fertilisation of ideas and experience within the Group while allowing individual trading companies to operate freely within the framework of Group policy. The Group owns over 90 trade marks with registrations in 22 countries and owns 64 patents with registrations in 13 countries. Its products are supplied to over 50 countries and during 1970 direct exports represented 12.2 per cent. of the Group's turnover as compared with 10.9 per cent. in 1968 and 11.6 per cent. in 1969.

The value of direct exports in 1970 showed an increase of 31 per cent. over those in 1968, while direct exports to Western Europe increased by 54 per cent. in this period. An additional volume of the Group's output is indirectly exported after it has been incorporated in other manufacturers' products which are subsequently exported from the United Kingdom. It is, however, impracticable to calculate the value of such exports. A geographical analysis of direct exports is set out below:—

	1968	1969	1970
Western Europe	48	53	56
North and South America	25	22	18
Rest of the World	27	25	26
	100	100	100

History

In 1967, Slater, Walker Securities Limited ("S.W.S.") identified the opportunity to build up a major group of companies operating in the rubber and plastics industry which was, and to a large extent still is, highly fragmented. Between 1967 and 1970 S.W.S. acquired major groups of companies in this industry. Greengate, P. B. Cow and Frankenstein, together with their respective subsidiaries. These three individual groups were rationalised, restructured and integrated, where necessary, prior to their acquisition by the Company.

Greengate was incorporated in 1919 to acquire the rubber proofing business established in 1867 under the name of Isidor Frankenburg & Sons. Greengate obtained a quotation for its shares on the Stock Exchange, London in 1953 and at the time of its acquisition by S.W.S., partly in 1967 and partly in 1968, Greengate's business comprised principally the manufacture of industrial products from rubber and plastics compounds.

The original business of P. B. Cow was established in 1836 to manufacture rubber proofed fabrics. The business developed and by 1969, when it was acquired by S.W.S., P. B. Cow was engaged in the manufacture of a variety of rubber and plastics products for the consumer and industrial markets. The share capital of P. B. Cow was first quoted on the Stock Exchange, London in 1947.

Frankenstein, which was acquired by S.W.S. in 1970, was incorporated in 1925 and its share capital was first quoted on the Manchester Stock Exchange in 1965. Its original business of rubber proofing fabrics extended into the production of survival and protection equipment for military, marine and industrial use.

Prior to May, 1971, S.W.S. had transferred the whole of the issued share capital of Greengate, P. B. Cow and Frankenstein to Slater, Walker Industrial Group Limited ("S.W.I.G."), a wholly owned subsidiary of S.W.S. On 4th May, 1971, the issued share capital of Frankenstein was transferred by S.W.I.G. to Greengate, the consideration being the issue of shares in Greengate.

On 30th June, 1971, the Company acquired the whole of the issued share capital of Greengate and P. B. Cow from S.W.I.G., with effect from 1st January, 1971, in consideration for the issue by the Company of 14,854,000 Ordinary shares of 25p each fully paid and £500,000 10 per cent. Partly Convertible Guaranteed Unsecured Loan Stock 1978/81, (see Material Consideration, 4 under Statutory and General Information in the Offer for Sale). On 30th June, 1971, the Company issued a further £3,500,000 10 per cent. Partly Convertible Guaranteed Unsecured Loan Stock 1978/81 to S.W.I.G., as to £2,500,000 nominal in satisfaction of the major part of the Group's indebtedness to S.W.I.G. and as to £1,000,000 nominal for cash at par. The issued, £4,000,000 10 per cent. Partly Convertible Guaranteed Unsecured Loan Stock 1978/81 is referred to as "the Loan Stock".

Group Policy

It is our policy to co-ordinate centrally a group of companies with the technical skills to use polymeric materials in serving the needs of industry and domestic consumer markets. The co-ordination of the three constituent groups to date has involved the introduction, in some instances, of new systems and controls and the standardisation of budgeting, costing, pricing, purchasing and product development policies. The current overall profit trend reflects the Group's close control over costs and a responsive pricing policy is maintained in order to reduce the adverse effects of inflation.

The Group's profit planning and financial control is based on a system of annual budgets, supported by monthly management accounting, which operates in every trading subsidiary. The use of capital employed is governed by centrally defined policies controlling costing and pricing, purchasing of major raw materials and commodities, inventory levels, new product development and capital projects.

Modernised plant and equipment have helped to increase the Group's competitiveness and have facilitated the wider use of synthetic polymeric materials in the manufacture of products where natural rubber compounds are less suitable. The degree of price stability associated with the synthetic materials reduces the risk of loss of profit which can occur with materials which are subject to rapid and unpredictable price fluctuations.

Management and Employees

Much of the considerable business and industrial experience of the Directors has been gained in the rubber and plastics industry. With two exceptions the Directors are full-time executives and have service agreements with the Company and Mr. Marshall has a service agreement with two years unexpired, with a subsidiary. Details of such agreements appear in the Material Contracts under Statutory and General Information in the Offer for Sale.

I am 46 years old and, as Chairman and Chief Executive of the Company, I shall be concerned with the general development of the Group and respon-

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE

George Alexander Clark Hutchison, M.A., A.C.A., 1 Brooklands Road, Weybridge, Surrey

BANKERS

National Westminster Bank Limited, 21 Lombard Street, London, EC3P 3AR.

Midland Bank Limited, 100 King Street, Manchester, M60 2HD.

Slater, Walker Limited, 30 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8DA.

SOLICITORS

Clifford-Turner & Co., 11 Old Jewry, London, EC2R 8DS.

AUDITORS AND REPORTING ACCOUNTANTS

Deloitte & Co., 128 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4V 4BS. (Chartered Accountants)

BROKERS

Joseph Sebag & Co., 3 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4N 8DX.

and The Stock Exchange, London.

Henry Cooke & Son, Arkwright House, Paternoster Gardens, Manchester, M60 3AH and the Northern Stock Exchange.

RECEIVING BANKERS

Midland Bank Limited, New Issue Department, P.O. Box 518.

Austin Friars House, Austin Friars, London, EC2P 2HU.

REGISTRARS AND TRANSFER OFFICE

Oakfield Registrars Limited, Oakfield House, Pymouth Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

stible in particular for the expansion of its activities through acquisitions in or allied to the fields in which it now operates. After my initial industrial training I gained technical, commercial and executive experience while holding various appointments in the Scientific Civil Service and in manufacturing industry before joining the management consulting firm of which I eventually became Managing Director. I assumed responsibility for managing and developing the rubber and plastics interests of S.W.S. in 1969 while I was Deputy Managing Director of S.W.I.G. In that capacity I have been closely associated with the reorganisation of Greengate, the acquisition and integration of P. B. Cow and Frankenstein, and with the construction of the Group in its present form.

Charles Hawkins, aged 59, is Chief Executive of the Southern Division. He has spent his entire career in the rubber and plastics industry. He was a Director of Sorbo Rubber Company Limited at the time of its acquisition by P. B. Cow in 1948, and subsequently became Chairman and Managing Director of P. B. Cow in 1963. Mr Hawkins is also Chairman of the Rubber and Plastics Processing Industry Training Board.

George Lemon, aged 46, is Chief Executive of the Northern Division. He has had considerable industrial experience in both financial and general management functions. He transferred from S.W.I.G. to Greengate as Managing Director designate early in 1970 and became joint Managing Director in August of that year.

David Marshall, aged 63, is a non-executive Director of the Company. He joined Greengate in 1924, was appointed a Director in 1938 and subsequently became Chairman and Managing Director. He retired from full-time executive duties in Greengate at the end of 1970, having made major contributions to the development of many products and processes and having been President of the Federation of British Rubber and Allied Products Manufacturers.

Cyril Smart, aged 58, is Chief Executive of Hartfordshire and has been in the rubber and plastics product manufacturing industry throughout his career. He became a Director of Hartfordshire, now a subsidiary of P. B. Cow, in 1949, Managing Director of Hartfordshire in 1951 and a Director of P. B. Cow in 1958.

Richard Tairling, aged 37, is a non-executive Director of the Company. He is a Director of S.W.S. and Managing Director of S.W.I.G., and has also been closely associated with the development of S.W.I.G.'s rubber and plastics interests.

The Directors are well supported throughout the Group by experienced management. The facility to transfer and promote executives within the Group enables the Company to offer good career development opportunities.

The Group Financial Controller, Philip Lindley, aged 35, is a Chartered Accountant. He is a Director of P. B. Cow and was previously Chief Accountant of that company.

The Group Secretary, George Clark Hutchison, aged 31, is a Chartered Accountant and was previously Company Secretary of S.W.S.

Approximately 6,000 personnel are employed by the Group in the United Kingdom and good employee relations exist throughout. Employees are able to participate in the success of the Group through the variety of incentive payment methods, profit sharing schemes, employees' benefit funds, personal life assurance and pension schemes which are in operation to suit the requirements of individual operating companies and their employees. The Company has adopted a share incentive scheme for executive Directors and other senior executives of the Group, details of which appear under Statutory and General Information in the Offer for Sale.

Premises and Plant

The Company has small head offices at 1 Brooklands Road, Weybridge, Surrey and administrative offices for the Northern and Southern Divisions centred on Manchester and Slough respectively.

The main factories in the Northern Division are at Salford, Trafford Park and Birkhead, and in the Southern Division are at Slough, Stratham, Letchworth, Woking and Bath. Details of the principal factories are set out under Statutory and General Information in the Offer for Sale.

During the past few years more than £3,000,000 has been invested in providing new and improved plant and equipment. Principal amongst recent improvements has been the transfer of the business of Cables to a new site in Trafford Park which has some of the most modern cable manufacturing equipment in Europe. Another new factory in Salford has also recently begun to manufacture a wider range of oil suction and discharge hose and will provide the Group with facilities for its anticipated hose requirements for the next years to come. Further new manufacturing facilities are in the process of completion for Paradin and for Industrials.

Working Capital

The Directors are of the opinion, having taken account of the Group's available bank and other facilities, that the Group has sufficient working capital for its present requirements.

Profits, Prospects and Dividends

The turnover and profits of the Group for the ten years from 1961 to 1970 are set out in the Accountants' Report in the Offer for Sale. The single departure from the upward profit trend during the last five years occurred in 1969, in which year substantial reorganisation took place at Greengate.

Opportunities exist for expansion of the business, both at home and overseas, by organic growth and by acquisition of new companies. Organic growth is expected to come to a large extent from the development of new products for the industrial and leisure markets, particularly in the fields of safety products for the inflatable and materials handling. The fragmented nature of the industry and the increasing applications for its materials provide scope for expansion by acquisition.

The overall demand for the Group's products is expected to continue to expand in real terms and the Directors believe that the Group is well placed technically and commercially to identify new opportunities and to exploit them profitably.

Having regard to the results shown by unaudited management accounts of the Group for that subject to unforeseen circumstances, the Group Directors forecast that the year ending 31st December, 1971, before charging £1,750,000, compared to £1,445,000 for the year ended 31st December, 1970, as shown in the Accountants' Report in the Offer for Sale. The earnings for the current financial year from the additional working capital of £800,000 which became available to the Company following the cash subscription by S.W.I.G. for £1,000,000 nominal of the Loan Stock at par and after deducting the estimated total expenses of this Offer for Sale of £400,000.

After charging interest of £200,000 on the Loan Stock for the period from its issue on 30th June, 1971, to 31st December, 1971, and including an estimated contribution to earnings of £30,000 from the additional working capital referred to above, the profit before taxation for the year ending 31st December, 1971, will, on the basis of the above forecast of tax at the rate of 40 per cent. the Company will have available for distribution £348,000. A dividend of £482,608 was declared in favour of S.W.I.G. Directors on 30th June, 1971, and is payable on 30th November, 1971. The 1972 in respect of the year to 31st December, 1971.

Details of the assumptions on which the Directors have based their profit forecast are set out under Statutory and General Information in the Offer for Sale, together with a copy of a letter received by the Directors of the Company and of Slater, Walker Limited from Deloitte & Co., the Auditors and Reporting Accountants, concerning the accounting bases and calculations for the profit forecast.

Dividend Policy and Yield

In a full year, on the basis of a Group trading profit of £1,750,000 before charging interest on the Loan Stock, before taxation and before taking into account a full year's contribution to earnings from the additional working capital referred to above, the Directors would expect to pay an interim

CASHMORES
for
Steel

BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2

Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

FOR THE BEST OF CONTINENTAL
AND AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY
TUBETEX
FINISHING PLANT FOR KNITGOODS
barke BARKE MACHINERY LTD
AUGENSHAW MANCHESTER

Anthony Harris and Tom Tickell review the implications
of likely record harvests in the Common Market

Why men in Brussels are praying for rain

THE RECORD grain crop now ripening in the fields of Europe is causing grave concern in the Common Market Commission in Brussels. The crop is currently estimated at 174 million tons—four million tons more than the highest previous total.

If such a crop is harvested, it could revive the nightmare of big surpluses in Europe, inflating the already large budget for the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy, and inflame relations between the EEC and the US. The Commission can only pray for rain.

Good news is bad news because of the way in which the CAP works. Broadly, it is based on a protected, high-price market—and grain prices, after a couple of poor harvests, have just been raised by a niggardly 2.3 per cent. European farmers mounted Ulster-type riots in Brussels to gain this increase.

There are two officially set prices—a threshold price and a support price a little lower. The threshold price applies to imports, and a variable import

levy is applied to raise the price of imported grain to this level. The support price is a little lower: it is the price at which the Commission will buy unsold surpluses produced in Europe—and is thus effectively a floor price in the market. Consumers get only what they are willing to take at the support price.

In the past the Commission has had to buy large surpluses of butter and grain, an acute embarrassment and a stinging reproach to the CAP itself. But last year there was a world-wide demand for grain, and much of the stored surplus was sold. The "butter mountain" also melted away.

Butter mystery

There is still something of a mystery about the disappearance of the butter. Prices in 1970 were not good; the Americans, for example, also had a large butter surplus in store, but they waited for the shortage of 1971 before selling any substantial quantity.

Early this year US butter was made freely available for the British market at 50c (21p) a pound, but it is only two weeks since the Americans lifted all quota restrictions on sales of their butter surplus.

The Europeans did not wait for good prices. Butter—which is sold not by the Commission but by the countries in which it was produced—was offered at dumping prices all over the world. The New Zealanders complained that they were being undercut in their own markets in the Pacific. The whole episode may well have been a matter of simple commercial misjudgment; but one side-effect was that in 1971, the year of the main negotiation with the British, there was no significant surplus left, which afforded some relief to the Community budget (storage costs are high).

The shortage that followed this year was certainly not planned; no one can plan a drought in New Zealand. But drought in New Zealand—and possibly because some producers were scared out of the market by the poor prices of 1970—there was a world shortage which raised prices steeply enough to make the cost of paying European prices for butter look much less forbidding than it did before.

And now, just when the surpluses have been largely cleared, comes the record grain crop. If the Commission is forced to buy large tonnages of grain at support prices, there will be an embarrassing bulge in the cost of the CAP—and the whole policy will begin to look as irrational as it did in the old days.

Income support

This will help the Commission in one way, because when the CAP goes wrong, the hand of the reformers—energetically led by Farm Commissioner Sicco Mansholt—is greatly strengthened. In the long run, grain surplus could be good news for the Commission

and for Britain in helping to force a change in the CAP itself along the lines already agreed. This would shift the emphasis from price support to income support for farmers.

The change would also help to reduce or eliminate surpluses (There has even been talk of changing to the now abandoned British system of world-price imports and deficiency payments for farmers, which would still, however, lead to surpluses in Europe, which is self-sufficient in many types of grain. Income support gets round this by paying small farmers a subsidy without asking them to grow more crops.)

Meanwhile, however, the re-emergence of a surplus would make an excellent debating point for British anti-market-centrists. And this is not all.

The surplus may also be the prelude to a massive row with the Americans over the Community's farming arrangements. The American Ambassador to the Common Market, Mr. Schetzel, has already protested about the Commission's recom-

mendation that grain prices should go up by 2 or 3 per cent next year. The US suggests that it will raise the threshold prices which the various kinds of Common Market grain have to reach before foreign grain can come in; this in turn will probably encourage farmers inside the Market to grow more and therefore decrease the scope for US imports.

Relations between the Americans and the Six have been worsening for several reasons over the past year, but 1970's bad harvest there did increase grain sales for the US. They were \$323 millions last year or \$100 millions up on 1969's figure.

US election

Bountiful European production this year could make matters particularly awkward for Mr. Nixon: farmers are one of the few big groups committed to the President. They could help him resist the rising protectionist pressures elsewhere, and more important, he very badly

wants their votes at next year's presidential election.

There is no direct conflict on wheat for bread, for the Europeans produce the soft varieties, while US and Canadian wheat is hard. The Germans—and British—use a large proportion of the imported hard wheat in what they eat, while French taste is for a largely soft wheat loaf. But the conflict comes—as it does in almost all the other grains—in animal feed, and in exports, for there is normally a European—specifically French—surplus.

Animal feed is where much of the present American sales are concentrated, and where any surplus is going to hit the US hard. This is partly because the EEC Commission has been encouraging maize production to reduce the wheat surplus; this is eating directly into the Americans' maize exports.

Last year when all other crop yields fell, maize production increased in the Six to 12.7 million tons, two million up on 1969. The Commission's plans for higher grain prices, give

special favour to maize, for producers are to get a further 2 to 4 per cent on top of the general increase in grain prices next year, payable on the following season's crop.

But it is not just maize that is the threat, for both barley and soft wheat can be used for animal feed. Sometimes the price to the farmer is not as suitable but there comes a trade-off point at which farmers will be prepared to go for cheapness rather than suitability. If there are large surpluses farmers can get the stocks at the intervention price at which the Commission buys grain. This makes US grain less attractive, for it has to be sold at a price which it cannot under the Commission's production.

Once transport costs are included this generally means they reach the level of the Commission's target price. It clearly some way above the European cattle-raiser has to pay for the Common Market surplus. So the US farm obviously loses out.

CITY COMMENT

ALLIED POLYMERS

Jim tidies up an industry

ALLIED POLYMERS, the biggest new issue since Pilkington and Slater, Walker's first big step toward disengaging itself from industrial activities, warrants close attention—as does anything that emerges from the house of Jim Slater.

First, the history. Back in his infant days of 1967, Slater acquired Greengate and Irwell as the first stage of a plan to build up a major group of companies in the relatively fragmented rubber and plastics industry. Stage two, in 1969, was to bid for P. B. Cow, best known for its L-10 product and stage three was last year's offer for Manchester-based Frankenstein, whose "survival and protection" products belie its fictional namesake.

There is no way of knowing, without access to Slater's files, just how much of the three acquisitions (of which the latter was comparatively minor) were trimmed for the immediate benefit of Slater, Walker. But what has emerged is a balanced and diversified rubber group operating in what is not generally recognised as a good growth market.

The biggest contributor to turnover is the P. B. Cow divi-

sion, making a wide range of high-volume parts for the motor, consumer durable, household, and engineering markets.

Its 25 per cent share of group turnover is three points more than the industrial polymers side (in effect the Irwell part of Greengate), which makes things like power transmission driving belts and conveyor belts.

Of the remaining nine divisions, proofing and L-10 is next with 12.2 per cent followed by Cables with 9.6 per cent.

On an adjusted basis, profit since 1967 has risen from £566,000 to £1.4 millions in 1971 and for the current year the target is £1.75 millions. This leaves the shares on a prospective price-earnings multiple of 13, which is right in line with the rating of two listed companies with which Allied could be compared—British Vita and BTR Leyland.

The Slater camp claims that its reorganisation and management techniques have left the group with unrivalled prospects in its field and the hard-sell seems to have gone down well with the institutions: an oversubscription of between four and six times is confidently predicted, which, on the highest figure, means cheques worth £66 millions in Slater's offices next Thursday.

It would be unwise to expect anything but a modest premium when dealings start. No merchant banker likes to see a new

issue race well above the offer price as it means he has not done the best he could for his client. And as Jim Slater's own client in this case, the terms are pitched close to what the market will take.

The company plans to be very active on the takeover front, not surprising considering its pedigree, and a deal can be expected before the end of this year. After flotation Slater, Walker will have a 20 per cent stake but this could rise as and when a bid situation needs to be supported.

The threat of Slater stock coming back on to the market as a result is another factor working against any fancy premium. But as a long-term proposition, the issue has its attractions.

Details, pages 10, 11

TRUMAN

The outlook is unsettled

FORGETTING the weather, our best prediction for today is an urgent telephone call from Watney Mann to its share brokers telling them to snap up as many shares in Truman as they can buy before the market closes—within the limits of Friday's offer, presumably.

The "leak" from certain

Truman directors that what they do not want is Watney—in spite of the agreed terms—must surely be a rather startling revelation. Just how startling is hard to say, but Joseph, back in town after a week's holiday in New York, thwarted with his proposals to buy Cunard Steamship, it was beginning to look as if his second big takeover plan of the year was going to the wall. Now that Truman has been obliged to announce that some of its directors prefer Grand Metropolitan, Mr. Joseph's fertile mind must be working overtime.

Without raising the question of whether Truman directors were equally as concerned with their own positions under Watney as those of the production workers, the sequence of events over the past week suggests that Grand Metropolitan is, in fact, preparing itself for a counter offer.

A week ago today Watney Mann made its first approach to Truman which, at that time, had had only one working day to contemplate GM's offer. Watney immediately showed its determination by buying large lines of Truman stock above Mr. Joseph's offer price, a tactic which not only gave it valuable goodwill (now 18.4 per cent) but also signalled to the market and GM that a higher bid was ahead, even if the source was a well-kept secret.

The two parties had extensive talks both on Monday and Tuesday and on Wednesday along came the man from GM hot foot from the metropolitan telephone.

Truman wanted to know about redundancy: GM said it could not give any assurances but told the board that Truman's identity would be retained under the GM banner. Watney's firm bid came later on Wednesday. Yet the board still divided itself on the question of the labour force—which spells out loud and clear that the matter of getting GM to raise its terms to at least equal those of Watney was of secondary concern.

So if battle is now to commence, it had better commence immediately. The third party which could influence the outcome is Whitbread, with its 11 per cent stake in Truman. The question of Whitbread itself bidding has been discounted by both Truman and Watney (but not Whitbread) so if the brewers' grapevine is right Whitbread will either sell its stock to Watney or entertain offers from GM.

In spite of the brewers' close alliance to keep outsiders from entering the industry, Whitbread would be only increasing the competitive position of Watney if Watney acquired Truman. And if it sold to GM, Whitbread would not be doing its job if it did not secure compensation in the form of some assurance that the flow of its ale into GM's Berni Inn and Chef and Brewer outlets would not be affected and possibly improved if Mr. Joseph started his own house brand.

In such a fluid situation, anything is possible. At this stage, the best immediate tactic available to GM, if it does mean to counter, would be to buy in the market above Watney's offer price—and arrange a few quiet drinks with its pals at Truman.

Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that in its dying days, Truman serves its shareholders a little better than it has over the past week. There was no statement last Monday to announce that a second party—Watney—had commenced talks. And there was no statement on Wednesday that a firm offer had been received which was higher than GM's.

Truman confirms board divided

TRUMAN HANBURY Buxton last night confirmed reports that its decision to recommend Watney Mann's £39 millions takeover offer has come after a boardroom "split".

"All board decisions are an internal matter," a spokesman said, and the company had not felt obliged to make any earlier statement on the subject.

The differences arose on the question of redundancies, the spokesman said. One section of the board felt that Grand Metropolitan's proposals would not create as many redundancies as Watney, which is planning to integrate Truman's brewing capacity with its own.

The pro-Watney faction argued that Grand Metropolitan would need to hasten Truman's profit growth if terms of its offer were to be justified and this would automatically lead to heavy redundancies.

Whereas Watney had informed the board that around 20 per cent of Truman's existing labour force would be laid off over the next two to three years, Grand Metropolitan would not give any specific undertaking.

THIS WEEK

Breweries in the spotlight

With the prospect of Grand Metropolitan squaring up to Watney and Mann over its counter bid for Truman, Scottish and Newcastle, Britain's third biggest brewer which would still be bigger than combined Watney and Trumans, announces its preliminary results on Thursday. They are expected to continue the upward profit trend shown in the interim with a 25 per cent increase in profit to £9.3 millions.

However, costs may be up for the second half and the effects of earlier price rises may be diminishing to produce less sparkling figures.

Other highlights this week include Barclays' interim on Thursday, the first of a bout of interims from the clearing banks. Barclays' 1970 higher pre-tax profit came partly from lower tax but in a year which included a falling Bank rate and greater costs, the 13 per cent pre-tax profit increase to £73 million was acceptable.

For Woolworths an improvement in margins is crucial because 1970 figures showed a pre-tax fall of 7 per cent. The interim results are due on Thursday.

Associated British Foods' full results are out on Wednesday. Redlands' full year results are due today. An improved second half compared with the year before—after a static first half—should lead to an improvement. Other finals due this week are British Dredging on Wednesday, FMC on Tuesday, and Ratners (Jewellers) on Thursday.

Housing forecasts 'too high'

Official forecasts for publicly built housing published in February were much too optimistic, the National Economic Development Office finds in a report published today. Instead of a 1 per cent drop there will be an 11.5 per cent drop in 1971 to £445 millions at 1963 prices.

This has thrown out the February forecast of construction industry output for 1971, which suggested 2.5 per cent growth. It is now expected that

cent increase forecast in February.

Industrial work is expected to drop 2.5 per cent to £23 millions in 1972 rather than the earlier forecast increase of 2 per cent. This year it will drop only 4 per cent rather than the February prediction of 5 per cent.

Public non-housing work expected to grow 2 per cent in 1971 and 5 per cent in 1972. Strong sectors are roads, beginning to recover from a prolonged delay in letting of tracts, schools, and sewerage.

Standard and Chartered Banking Group Limited

Total Assets £2,512,000,000

Extracts from Sir Cyril Hawker's Statement

The results, I am happy to say, have exceeded the expectations at the time of the merger and it has been possible to recommend to members a final dividend of 7½ making 15½ for the 15 month period instead of 14½ as forecast.

The Standard Bank has had another good year. In my report last year I mentioned the growing importance of the Bank's international business centred in London and expressed the view that Eurocurrencies would continue to offer an advantageous area of activity. I am pleased to be able to report that this has proved to be so over the past year and our profits from these operations now contribute substantially to total earnings.

Standard Bank Nigeria has been most successful in its first operating year, fully participating in the upsurge of activity which followed the ending of the civil war and the beginning of a new era of reconstruction, rehabilitation and development. The Bank's former branches in the Eastern states, which have now been re-opened, are progressing very satisfactorily.

The Republic of South Africa has had a somewhat difficult year, troubled by inflation, a shortage of skilled labour, and a sharp deteriorating balance of payments. A considerable increase in expenditure has contributed to a small decline in the Standard Bank of South Africa's profits. An economy as broadly based as that of South Africa has built-in stabilising factors, and I think therefore we can take a cautiously optimistic view of prospects for the current year.

Nineteen-seventy was a successful year in which the Chartered Bank organization was able to take full advantage of the growth in world trade and the steady conditions in most of the operational territories. In the individual territories the expansion of the Bank's activities in Malaysia continued and we are playing a leading part in providing banking facilities to the many new industries being established and also assisting fully the expansion programmes of existing industries.

In Singapore the outstanding performance of the economy has enabled our branches to achieve excellent results and throughout the year the Bank has been active in the Asian dollar and gold markets, both of which are expanding steadily. With Hong Kong enjoying yet another

prosperous year, the Bank's operations in the Colony have been very successful.

Industrial activity in Thailand is maintaining momentum and our results continue to give satisfaction.

The Eastern Bank Limited, which was acquired in 1957 was absorbed into the business of The Standard Bank as from 1st July, 1971. The Eastern Bank is strongly represented throughout the Gulf and its long association with the area forms a good basis for satisfactory progress.

It is my hope that the Standard and Chartered Banking Group, with its combined resources, skill and energies, will be able to make an even more valuable, though necessarily somewhat different, contribution to the welfare and development of our host countries of long standing.

Results for 15 months to 31 March, 1971

Net profits of The Standard Bank Limited and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st March 1971 and of The Chartered Bank and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st December 1970

£10,895,9
£4,071,600
£6,824,3

Plus Appportioned net profit of The Standard Bank Limited and its subsidiaries for the three months ended 31st March 1970

£1,057,7
£7,881,3

Plus Balance of profit brought forward from the accounts of the merged banks

£2,860,4
£10,742,7

Final Dividend 7½ making 15½ against forecast of 14½ (Equivalent to annual rate of 11½)

Monthly Income
The Standard Bank Limited
The Chartered Bank, 38 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4AH

GROWTH FUND by John Coyne

Whittingham builds a pretty profit picture

WRITING FROM a Cornish beach in the middle of a heat-wave it would be easy enough to fall into the well-worn analyst's trap of looking for a sunshine beneficiary. But William Whittingham, this week's selection, does indeed have such a facet in its fast expanding Colortrend subsidiary which has been making some exciting developments in the field of colour photography processing. But this side is only the extra gilt on the gingerbread.

The shares are fascinating enough on the profit trend and future potential on the traditional house-building side and the property investment side, which William Whittingham, like so many astute builders, has been developing.

Housing boom

Whittingham's record on the whole is above-average, and even before the latest signs of a house-building boom this year, the trend of profits was upward. Yet historically the shares stand on a price-earnings ratio of 10.4, and on my estimate the prospective P/E this year will drop to 6.

The group's business is basically house-building, and this, of course, is one sector where all the indicators point to a boom year, with a near 40 per cent jump in private housing starts. Even before this industry recovery, however, Whittingham's prospects were good, for while acknowledging the problems the chairman in his annual report told shareholders that he looked forward to the group's winning a bigger share of the total market.

Widely too, the group has been building up a property portfolio which now chips in over £100,000 in rentals each year, and which still has plenty of development potential including some interesting industrial estates in the Midlands.

Then there is the 60 per cent owned Colortrend subsidiary, a fairly recent diversification which has quickly swung from initial losses into profits, and has the promise of plenty more growth to come. Last year it finished the year with a £20,000 profit, and I reckon it capable of turning in £50,000-£60,000 this year.

If it maintained its growth—and the prospects certainly seem to be there—it could

account for 30 per cent or more of group profits in a few years. The breakdown of the group's profit trend last year shows that the chairman's forecast and the further 10 per cent rise in business in the opening months this year should mean a significant jump in earnings. Second-half profits last time were running 25 per cent up on the first half and all the signs for this year suggested a pre-tax figure of more than £400,000.

Higher ratings

There is a large chunk of preference capital to add the useful element of gearing, so that earnings on such an out-come would jump from 53.7 per cent to an indicated 74 per cent, equal to nearly 9p per share.

With the shares at only 58p this puts the prospective P/E at only 6.1. This is plainly ridiculous, for comparable groups are all standing on far higher ratings, often twice this level.

Page Johnson, for instance, had a P/E of 11 and there are solid grounds for arguing a higher overall rating for the Whittingham group. The £100,000 or so stemming from property rentals, for example, would rate the multiples between 20 and 30 for a pure property group. So,

HOW WE STAND

Shares	Company	Buying price	Present price	Present value
562	Wilkinson's Transport	129	181	1,017
1,500	Thomas Robinson	38	58	870
450	Green's Economisers	152	143	645
1,250	Norvic	38	40	500
725	H. C. Jones	82	86	624
1,000	Graef Chemicals	58	64	645
600	Travis and Arnold	90	116	696
2,500	Steinberg	40	56	1,400
800	William Whittingham (Holdings)	56	—	458
	Cash			20
				6,873
				5,000
				1,873

Capital on April 17, 1971

Capital appreciation

even taking the lower figure, this side of the business can be seen to be worth around 40p a share.

Then there is Colortrend, which I feel is likely to contribute around £60,000. If this were brought to the market now it could easily win something of the glamour rating in view of its fast growth and the further dynamic improvement looked for. Even on, say, a P/E of 15 this would be worth a further 18p a share to Whittingham.

And if we merely value the remainder of the group on the same rating as Page Johnson, the overall indicative value of the shares is an impressive 103p. So it can be seen that at their present 58p Whittingham shares are cheap. Certainly readers can view as a bargain any purchase made this side of 70p. I put the bulk of my spare uninvested cash into the shares, buying 800 at an all-in cost of £458 after stamp duty and dealing expenses.

Meanwhile I am happy to see

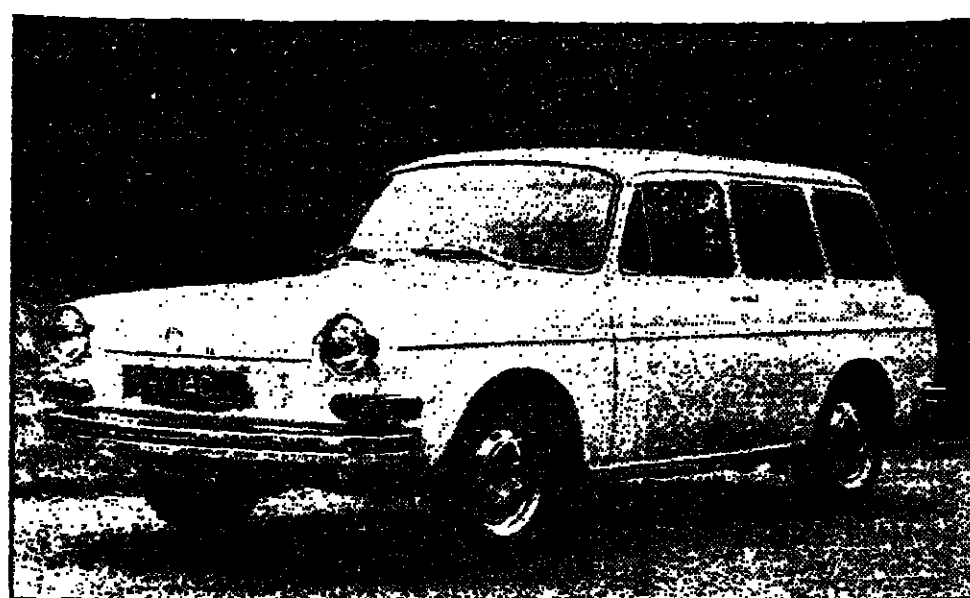
that the rest of the portfolio has continued to move ahead, demonstrating that readers can still look for profits in following the Growth Fund, even when they are forced to pay higher prices.

Takeover talks

Wilkinson Transport, for example, after staying just pence above my purchase price for some weeks, has recently taken off. The reason, I hear, rumoured around, is that takeover talks, which have been carried on for some time, may soon come to fruition, and lead to a bid of over 200p a share. The shares are cheap even without the bid, so again it is just an extra bit of spice.

Travis and Arnold is another example where it was possible to get in not too far above my purchase price. Its recent jump, I hear, from being picked by an astute financier as his "share of the year" following some further investigations of his own prompted by my original article.

MOTERING GUARDIAN



Volkswagen 1600E Variant

Workhorse for the tough guy

by IAN BREACH

A RECENT brief test of the Volkswagen 1600E Variant estate left me with the distinct impression that, for all their monumental success, VW has a lot of catching up to do on detail design. I make this criticism with the kindest of intentions: VW has set a pace never likely to be overtaken in striving for reliability and functional honesty with the Beetle and the 1600 range. But I wonder whether the philosophy of no-change-for-change's-sake and the overwhelming general acceptability of VWs, the world over, has reined in some of the German designers' natural flair.

The Variant, to be true, is intended to be pressed long and hard in service, but there seems no good reason why—in this price bracket—it should be a Clydesdale of a workhorse to drive with great ponderous pedals sticking up off the floor, military-vehicle fashion, a heavy steering wheel, and a gear lever that reflects little of the smooth precision in the box beneath. A sturdy car shouldn't need a sturdy driver, I feel.

The other respect in which the Variant disappoints by comparison with other modern estates is in the component layout and design. Fussy heating controls, a too-small steering-wheel horn button, over-elaborate little quarter-light knobs—these are features that could so easily be made more efficient. Indeed, there is a little inside the Variant to make one, with admiration over clever details: it would reinforce the wrongly held belief that the Germans are pedantic designers. Their ships, their electrical equipment, and indeed many of their cars, show this up.

But if I moan until the cows come home, hundreds of thousands of Variant owners will prove me redundant. One or two may wish

there was a little more room in the back seat—perfectly adequate, albeit, for children and small or average sized adults—but they like the car for its room in back (32.8 cubic feet overall luggage space), its performance, its economy, and its handling, which is a great improvement on previous models. In fairly high cross winds on the A11 and M4 I felt little of the invariable need for a hundred-weight of cement in the front. Rear-engined vehicles naturally tend to lift somewhat in these conditions, but the Variant seemed stable enough.

Our test covered rather less than 150 miles, but in this short distance I was sure that the seats (fully adjustable as tested) are exceptionally well designed for long-journey comfort, and noise levels—mainly in low-frequency bands generated by the flat-four engine—well within tolerable limits. Vision is naturally good (though I would quickly dispose of the distorting mirror fitted in the model tested), and manoeuvrability fair: a 36.7 feet turning circle for an estate this length (17ft.11in.) is very reasonable.

The 1971 1600 range introduced a number of new features for all the luxury models—electronic fuel injection, throughflow ventilation, and heated rear screen among them. All are welcome, though there are a number of garages where petrol injection remains something of a headscratching affair: still, we engage the training of young drivers and the benefits—like a more even performance—more obvious. Top speed (not measured) is just less than 85 mph. Fuel consumption (measured but not guaranteed) was 34 mpg.

Quick price comparison: Volkswagen 1600E Variant, £1,349.62 tax paid; Volvo 145, £1,955; Triumph 2000, £1,821; Cortina, £1,176.

Safety tax?

LIGHT vans, according to the Road Haulier's Association, have a higher accident involvement rate than any other class of vehicle. Why is it, then, that the Customs and Excise—with the support by default of the DOE—stubbornly insists on a deterrent tax of £250 on the fitting of single windows on these vehicles. People who want to convert a van into a car will want four windows, and should, arguably, be liable for extra tax, but the man running a van for business, as most do, desperately needs a single window for safe driving. The Government can lose no revenue by allowing this and taxing seats instead of windows. The unfairness and stupidity of this situation is underlined by the fact that light vehicles of up to 1.5 tons are exempt from all controls that apply to other haulage vehicles. On this question the Customs and Excise, too often a law unto itself, is making a nonsense of the Government's declared interest in road safety.

No answer

EVERY YEAR, thousands of motorists write to their newspapers and magazines to ask for advice—ranging from the request for ferry prices to the self-important "Am I right in thinking that the left-hand cotters on the '61 Anglia fuel-pump plunger spindle are provided with a locating spline?" But many are genuine, and I wonder how often they get satisfaction. A Guardian reader sent us a copy of his painstaking technical inquiry to a popular motoring periodical that invites readers' problems. Basically he told them that oil was entering the exhaust, seemingly because of a fault in the breather circuit, and that careful examination of the engine and the appropriate instruction manuals revealed no obvious cause. Blue smoke was emitted during acceleration; what was he to do? The magazine replied, verbiage removed, as follows: "A fault in the breather circuit sometimes means that oil can enter the manifold and escape through the exhaust. If the system is not functioning correctly, clouds of blue smoke will be emitted from the exhaust. We thank you for your inquiry."

numbers higher than previously attained, it also results in a plant operation that is 30 per cent lower in light hydrocarbon gases. All in all, a rare example of truly giving the public what it wants.

Wankel engines

I DON'T WANT to be unkind to British Leyland's technical departments, who between them share the pride for an enormous number of innovations and inventions and who have often severely limited budgets at their disposal. But is it enough for them to say: "We are taking an active interest in all new engine developments" when the subject of Wankel rotary engines arises? A report from Los Angeles some days ago reviewed the progress being made with Wankel units, noting that intensive effort was being put behind the solution of remaining technical difficulties and listing the writer no doubt seeing it in development or licensing of rotary engines. Although Rolls-Royce appears in the catalogue of 40 names, their interest is confined to using a Wankel engine in commercial or industrial systems. In the face of American predictions that the Wankel engine is the powerplant of the future, are British manufacturers taking it all a little too easily?

Insurance jobs

A NEWS RELEASE from the British Insurance Association informs us of "BIA in New Hoves to Check Repair Costs" (the writer no doubt seeing it in his mind's eye as a front-page banner headline). I wonder, My experience—and that of many readers—is that repair costs and the methods by which they are assessed are beyond any control. The BIA has idealistically set up engineers' units over the country to monitor garage work, but a staff of 30 is a drop in the bucket to an industry whose administrative efficiency and moral honesty turns on a question asked at some time by every garage proprietor in the business: "Is it an insurance job?"

Stopping the rot

THE AA's survey of corrosion in cars (they are pinning up zinc plates for a year all over the country and inspecting them for regional variations in the corrosive resistance) may prove nothing more than that we live in a dirty country. Meanwhile a new product available for private motorists may help stop some of the rot. Called "Rust Jelly," this is an industrial solvent, widely used in shipbuilding, bridge maintenance, and on railways. Simply put on rust and washed off after it has "eaten" the oxide away, it is marketed at 48p by Devcon Limited, Station Road, Theale, Berkshire.

LETTERS

Don't think you know it all

YOUR article, "Don't think you know it all," was very sensible—no one interested in furthering good driving could disagree with the broad principles. Yet I am not convinced that the fastest, simplest method of altering our national driving habits is to concentrate on the training of young drivers alone. Although essential, its effect cannot possibly become noticeable for another 20 years, when properly trained drivers become the majority of road users.

A different answer is required. Most British drivers are hopelessly overconfident, lacking in ability and unable to distinguish between bravado and skill. In their company it is frequently embarrassing to admit that one wears a safety belt at all times, and that one is more concerned about the efficiency of the handbrake than the power available from the petrol and fine. If questioned on improving safety their usual reply is to make suspensions, brakes, steering, road holding, etc. better. Quite correct, but not the most important point. A car with worn tyres, dreadful road holding and a sagging suspension can be driven safely, provided you never take it beyond its limits. That is the salient point: if the vehicle's limit of capability is reached before the driver's it must not be exceeded, and vice versa. The limit must be simply evaluated since they depend on road and weather, prevalent states of mind, etc. but this does not matter so long as the individual driver can predict and recognise the boundaries that apply. Such recognition requires an accepted standard to measure one's performance against. The best existing guide is that laid down by our motoring laws, but not the laws as they are presently enforced.

Almost everyone has exceeded a 30 mph limit at some time, although it is illegal. The "unlucky" ones get caught and fined a paltry sum. Now suppose every moving offence were scored against you and a total of three or more in 10 years (enough to allow for possible injustices) meant automatic disqualification for 10 years more. Drivers would slow a lot closer to the letter of the law. Those that didn't would soon be off the roads.

Drastic though it may appear, the good driver loses nothing and the bad one will not be a driver for long. Nothing less will improve standards soon enough—Yours faithfully,

Christopher Woolf,
2 The Old Drive,
Welwyn Garden City,
Herts.

Does your building society pay you interest monthly?

Provincial Building Society will.

Provincial Building Society pioneered *Monthly Income Shares* to help people who need a regular income from their capital. Like retired people who no longer get a monthly salary cheque. Or people who have monthly commitments such as insurance premiums, or mortgage repayments. Or anyone who wants more than the twice yearly pay-out of most building societies.

You still get 5%

It is surprising thing about these *Monthly Income Shares* you still get the same high rate of interest—5 per cent per annum with income tax paid by the society, equal to over 8 1/2% you pay income tax. That's the same rate as most building society investments paying interest only once or twice a year! The extra convenience of Provincial *Monthly Income Shares* is totally free.

Complete safety

When you invest in Provincial Building Society, you are getting the backing of one of Britain's largest building societies. It has assets of £320 million, and—your guarantee security—high reserves in relation to assets. All of which means your money is completely safe.

You can invest from £1,000 to £10,000 in multiples of £100. And, to make the whole plan even more attractive, you can withdraw your money at only one month's notice.

How do Monthly Income Shares work?

Couldn't be easier. Just fill in the top part of the coupon, attach a cheque for the amount you wish to invest, and send it to Provincial. After one complete calendar month, your monthly income cheque will be paid straight into your bank and from then on, on the first day of every month.

If you require more information before deciding, tick off appropriate box in the bottom part of the coupon. Or check Yellow Pages to see which of Provincial's 90 branches is nearest you. Then call and discuss your particular interests with the strictest confidence.

If you normally take professional advice before making investment decisions, then do take this advertisement with you. Many professional advisers are already recommending *Monthly Income Shares*.

Capital sum invested	Actual Monthly Income (income tax paid)	Equivalent gross monthly income for income tax payers	Equivalent gross annual income for income tax payers
£1,000	£4-17	£6-81	£81
£2,000	£8-34	£13-62	£163
£3,000	£12-50	£20-41	£244
£5,000	£20-84	£34-02	£408
£10,000	£41-67	£68-03	£816
Husband and wife (Joint Account)			
£20,000	£83-34	£136-07	£1,632

Other Investment Plans

Of course, not everyone needs monthly income. The whole approach of Provincial Building Society is to develop different investments to suit particular needs. They not only pioneered *Monthly Income Shares*, they also introduced *High Yield Shares linked to SAYE*. In fact, you will find Provincial offer one of the most advanced, comprehensive ranges of investment plans available. We will be glad to send you full information about them.

PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY

To: Provincial Building Society, Provincial House, Bradford BD1 1NL

PROVINCIAL MONTHLY INCOME SHARES

I wish to open a Provincial *Monthly Income Shares* account, and I enclose a cheque for £..... Minimum investment £1,000. Maximum investment £10,000 (or £20,000 for husband and wife), in units of £100. Bank address to which monthly income is to be sent: _____

Full details please, without obligation, on the following investments:

- ☐ Provincial Monthly Income Shares
- ☐ Other Provincial Capital Investment Plans
- ☐ Provincial Savings Plans

NAME (Mr/Ms/Miss) _____ (Block letters please)

ADDRESS _____

GA/M1/02 A Member of the Building Societies Association

Tail gives Pakistan fair chance

Rumblin' the P

Luckhurst out of luck—caught first ball by wicket-keeper Wasim off Masood for a "pair"

STAGE PLACINGS.—1. E. Merckx (Belgium) 23 mi. 57 sec. 2. L. Ocaña (Spain) 23:47. 3. C. Grossmatt (France) 23:48. 4. G. Guimard (Belgium) 23:53. 5. F. Brasseur (Belgium) 23:53. 6. M. Stampel (Italy) 23:58.1.

OVERALL PLACINGS.—1. L. Ocaña (Spain) 33:52. 2. E. Merckx (Belgium) 34:05. 3. J. Zootmeier (Holland) 34:32. 4. L. Van Impe (Belgium) 34:46. 5. G. Pettersson (Sweden) 34:54. 6. B. Thelander (France) 34:57.1.

Lloyd in
typical
form

Rumblin' the P

All far from lost for Lions

Although John Williams had been dazed by a bang early in the game, he now ran with dash and pace among the threequarters and the Lions were rewarded for their late enterprise with a try by

Rx PHILIP HAYS

selectorial problem. Delafeld was not far away from a prize, for Bachmann of Switzerland recorded 7min. 11.18sec. while, in the coxless pairs, Lord and Crooks's time, 6min. 50.17sec. was just outside two seconds slower than that of the Rumanian pair in third place.

KINGSTON REGATTA: Senior Eight Kingston Boat Club, 4, 6min. 06. Junior/Senior Eight: Emanuel Kingston, 21, 6min. 10.8. Reading Boat Club, 1, 6min. 29. Restricted Eight: St. George's, 1, 6min. 30.8.

Boxing.
KINGSTON: Commonwealth Light weight: Champions—Percy Harris (Jamaica, holder) beat Al For

Rugby Union
CHRISTCHURCH (second Test): New Zealand 22, British Lions 12.
TOUR MATCHES: Sydney: 25, South Wales 5, South Africans 25.
Durban.—Natal 6, Argentine Pumas 1.

Equestrianism
LA BAULE: Criterion of Champion

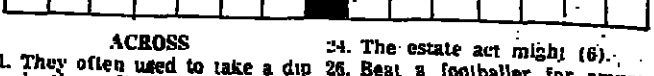
86.8; 3. Ansell Drummond-Hay (GB)
Scafter 88.1.

Cycling
TIME TRIALS
WOMEN'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP
500 (50 miles): 1. S. Ewart (Merley CC) 2-00-33; 2. G. Clapton (Hounslow and Dist.) 2-06-45; 3. A. Howes (Plymouth RC) 2-09-33; 4. P. Pitchford (Oldham and Dist.) 2-11-16; 5. C. Goodfellow (Barnet RCC) 2-11-26; 6. M. Wroe (Merley CC) 2-11-32. Team: Merley CC (Barnet Wroe, and A. Pallister) 6-53-59.

Women's hockey

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

CRISP.A



CROSSWORD SOLUTION 12.982

G	A	M	E	C	L	A	D
T	O	N	I	C	L	O	V
E	R	G	E	S	E	S	E

TONIC LOVEGANS

1.	THEY ARE VIL	15.	The engineers sent in work
2.	DEYADHERENCE	16.	after a short time (9).
3.	THEY ARE VIL	17.	Some man about to get
4.	FORESETRILLS	18.	married broadcast
5.	THEY ARE VIL	19.	Barve, perhaps, relative to
6.	THEY ARE VIL	20.	Communists (7).
7.	THEY ARE VIL	21.	One part is objectionable
8.	THEY ARE VIL	22.	(7).
9.	THEY ARE VIL	23.	It gives colour to stones right
10.	THEY ARE VIL	24.	the Church (8).
11.	THEY ARE VIL	25.	Roman gourmet always
12.	THEY ARE VIL		include fruit (5).
13.	THEY ARE VIL		
14.	THEY ARE VIL		Solution tomorrow

QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 14

STAGE PLACINGS—1. E. Morck
(Belgium) 25 min. 57.5 sec.; 2. L.
Gunn (Spain) 25:38; 3. C. Groszkol
(France) 25:58.9; 4. C. Guimard
(France) 25:59.6; 5. F. Bracke (Swi-
tzerland) 26:00; 6. M. Samuël
(Italy) 23:58.1.

OVERALL PLACINGS—1. L. Osena
(Canada) 25:56; 2. E. Morck
(Belgium) 25:57.5; 3. J. Zootmelk
(Holland) 26:00; 4. Van Impe
(Belgium) 26:02.5; 5. C. Peterson
(Sweden) 26:04.2; 6. B. Theteno
(France) 26:34.11.

CROSSWORD 12,983

NSPA

A 10x10 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is composed of white squares for letters and black squares for empty space. The black squares are located at the following coordinates (row, column): (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6), (1,7), (1,8), (1,9), (1,10), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6), (2,7), (2,8), (2,9), (2,10), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), (3,7), (3,8), (3,9), (3,10), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (4,6), (4,7), (4,8), (4,9), (4,10), (5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6), (5,7), (5,8), (5,9), (5,10), (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6), (6,7), (6,8), (6,9), (6,10), (7,1), (7,2), (7,3), (7,4), (7,5), (7,6), (7,7), (7,8), (7,9), (7,10), (8,1), (8,2), (8,3), (8,4), (8,5), (8,6), (8,7), (8,8), (8,9), (8,10), (9,1), (9,2), (9,3), (9,4), (9,5), (9,6), (9,7), (9,8), (9,9), (9,10), (10,1), (10,2), (10,3), (10,4), (10,5), (10,6), (10,7), (10,8), (10,9), (10,10). The white squares are located at the following coordinates (row, column): (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5), (1,6), (1,7), (1,8), (1,9), (1,10), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6), (2,7), (2,8), (2,9), (2,10), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), (3,7), (3,8), (3,9), (3,10), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (4,6), (4,7), (4,8), (4,9), (4,10), (5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6), (5,7), (5,8), (5,9), (5,10), (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6), (6,7), (6,8), (6,9), (6,10), (7,1), (7,2), (7,3), (7,4), (7,5), (7,6), (7,7), (7,8), (7,9), (7,10), (8,1), (8,2), (8,3), (8,4), (8,5), (8,6), (8,7), (8,8), (8,9), (8,10), (9,1), (9,2), (9,3), (9,4), (9,5), (9,6), (9,7), (9,8), (9,9), (9,10), (10,1), (10,2), (10,3), (10,4), (10,5), (10,6), (10,7), (10,8), (10,9), (10,10). The grid is numbered as follows: 20 at (1,1), 21 at (1,6), 24 at (3,1), 25 at (3,4), 27 at (5,4), and 29 at (10,1).

24. The estate act might (6).
25. Beat a footballer for amusement (10).
26. Almost no-one finds the time (4).
27. Nelson has gin cocktail—going round and round (7).
28. Given the tip due (7).

DOWN

2. Amber and Go together can lead to a stoppage (7).
3. Musical composition number ten coming up (3).
4. The one who

6. School of agriculture? (5)
7. Is science for many—to sow an effort? (9)
8. Eastern desert turning it on gives rise to strong feeling? (7)
9. Kids' party acts arranged for March 17? (2 & 3)
10. The engineers sent in work after a short time? (8)
11. A good man about to get married broadcast? (7)
12. Brave, perhaps, relative to Communists? (7)
13. No one part is objectionable?

It gives colour to stones right around the church (6).
Roman gourmet meals always include fruit (5).

ORD—PAGE 14

A lord who wants to end all lords

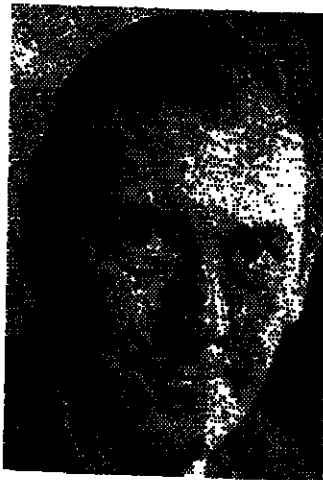
By our Political Correspondent

LORD AVEBURY—Eric Lubbock—has decided not to renounce the peerage he recently inherited, and today he publishes his reasons.

Mr Lubbock states that although the Peerage Act, 1963 allows the inheritor of a peerage 12 months to decide whether to retain it, he thought it would be unfair to the Orington Liberals to have left the matter in abeyance.

Lord Avebury's statement is made with the awareness that he became the symbol of a Liberal revival when he won Orington from the Tories in 1962, and that his was the voice of liberalism in the Commons until last year.

"I do not retreat at all from the view I have always held that hereditary peerages should be abolished," he states. "When the opportu-



Lord Avebury

ity arises I shall advocate measures for radical reform of the House of Lords. In the meanwhile, one has to work the system as it is, with all its defects.

"I shall have an immediate opportunity of joining in the attack on the most reactionary Government this country has had for many years. Instead of waiting for perhaps 31 years until the next general election."

Lord Avebury adds: "I shall continue to take an active interest in local affairs as president of the Orington Liberals, and look forward to helping the Liberals recapture the seat at the next election. I shall continue to be involved in the wider problems of the Metropolitan area as president of the London Liberal Party, and nationally as ready to serve the Party in other capacities as the need arises."

EEC plan to stop bidding for new investment

By our Financial Staff

A new plan to stop Common Market members trying to outbid each other in attracting industrial investment—mainly American—is to be debated by the Six's Council of Ministers.

The plan also puts a ceiling on Government investment incentives in a "central region" of each country, but Whitehall yesterday described as speculation a cut in the level of incentives to industry to invest in the Merseyside and North-east development areas if Britain joined the EEC.

The British Government has been told that the proposed central region would exclude the main development areas of each of the present members of the Six. This means the Southern Italian Mezzogiorno, Western and South-western France, Berlin and the eastern frontier of West Germany, all of which find it difficult to attract industry.

Officials say that there has been no suggestion that Britain's development areas are to get different treatment under the plan, although they concede that the precise effect on Britain—if the recommendations are accepted by the Council—is an open question.

It is thought that the Commission wants the plan to start operating early next year with a one-year transition period. The suggestion is for a fixed common ceiling on the level of aid to companies in central areas. This would be 40 per cent of the total cost of a particular project, but this could be modified according to the plan. A central proposal is that all tax incentives, companies—as opposed to cash grants—should be "transparent," which means that they must be fixed, public, and easily measurable. This is to prevent the easily hidden tax

benefits with which certain countries secretly try to bid up aid to foreign investments.

ports yesterday that the plan recommends outright abolition of all forms of tax incentives—which would be highly embarrassing to Britain because the Conservative Government has introduced tax reliefs to replace the Labour Government's cash investment grants—were discussed. The Commission does strongly disapprove of tax incentives, but because all the members of the Six use them to some extent it is thought impracticable to seek outright abolition.

The British Government, which is embarrassed by the timing of the proposals, which are to be debated only a couple of weeks after the row about the prospects of the British coal

Lynch urges Britain to repeal act

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

The Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, Mr Jack Lynch, yesterday called for repeal of the Ireland Act of 1949, under which Britain pledges political, military, and financial support to the Government of Northern Ireland.

He said the principal result of the Act in its present form was to encourage infamous conduct, represented again and again on the streets of Belfast, Derry, and the other towns and cities in the North.

"It would take nothing away from the honour of Britain or the rights of the majority in the North if the British Government were to declare its interest in encouraging unity of Ireland, by agreement, in independence and in a harmonious relationship between the two islands. This second historic step would forward the work begun 50 years ago when Britain and the Irish nations agreed to a truce."

Mr Lynch who was speaking at a ceremony in Dublin to

mark the 50th anniversary of the truce, said the repeal of the Act would mean that men of goodwill, in or out of office, North and South, could begin to discuss their differences without the constant threat of unholy crusades.

He emphasised once again that in his Government's view the unification of Ireland should be obtained through agreement. There was no threat in this way to any fair demand of the national minority.

"In these circumstances, and in the light of friendly relations which exist between the peoples of Ireland and Britain, we consider it unwise to continue the kind of guarantee to the North which makes intransigence a virtue and silences reason."

Mr Lynch began by saying that it must be clear now, even if it was not admitted 50 years ago, that "in a country of such diverse traditions as ours, so intermingled physically and culturally, geographic separation could not, and cannot solve the kind of problem that we have. There are many different kinds of Irishmen; there are not separate Irelands."

He went on: "To anyone who holds otherwise, it should be sufficient to say that hardly more than 50 per cent of the Northern population is of the sense of hereditary obligation to another sovereignty; that they form a majority in less than half the area of part of our Northern province; and that their greater loyalty is to their own idea of themselves. None of those things warrants breaking Ireland in two."

"The division of Ireland has been compounded in no small measure by thoughtless misrepresentations on all sides. The threat to cause violence and the deaths of many people are frightening reality. Those who allow themselves to be caught in webs of intense feeling do not understand their own situation."

"To hold seriously to the view that partition is a paper wall to be unmade by a stroke of legislation is to indulge in an irresponsible and dangerous flight from reality. It fails to take the true condition and temper of the Irish, people, North and South."

"We should never forget that each act of violence, by whomsoever or whatever manner it is done, is a declaration of intent to be tolerated. The national majority have the primary duty and responsibility if they wish to make progress towards the achievement of Irish unity and by agreement."

Violence, Mr Lynch said, was born out of fear—fear of the truth, fear for the future, fear even of understanding. Many people, North and South, were afraid of what a united Irish society might mean for them. They feared what change might do to them, their families and their way of life. "They fear to admit the legitimacy of personally approved violence."

It was still the earnest desire of the Irish Government to bring about a lasting peace between the peoples of Ireland and Britain. "But we still await the necessary political decisions elsewhere."

He quoted from a letter addressed to Lloyd George by President de Valera on August 10, 1921: "As regards the question of issue between the political minority and the great majority of the Irish people, that must remain a question for the Irish people themselves to settle."

STOP PRESS

CAUSE OF DEATH

A sudden depressurisation of the Soyuz II spacecraft killed the three cosmonauts, Moscow radio said last night.

Collapse of stout party

People sitting down for tea on the House of Commons terrace have to be careful to see that their chairs do not collapse, says Mr David Stoddart, Labour MP for Swindon.

In a Commons motion which he has tabled with Mr Ian Mikardo, the Labour member for Poplar, he says that facilities on the terrace, which overlooks the Thames and is reserved largely for MPs and their guests, are "poverty stricken."



Miss Bernadette Devlin MP addressing a rally in Trafalgar Square yesterday at the end of an Irish civil rights march from Hyde Park

Derry call to kill troops

continued from page one

hundred yards away, near the city's main shopping area. On Saturday night, another attempt was made to burn down the Essex International car component factory on the Creggan Estate. The building, a section of which is being used as an army base, is surrounded by deep rolls of barbed wire. Local people believe that it has been used specifically to keep a watch on the Bogside, which it overlooks, and it is this which has led to the two nights of attacks.

Stormont's six Social Democratic and Labour MPs, the main opposition party in Ulster, have said they will withdraw from the Northern Ireland Parliament if no inquiry is held into the deaths of two young men in Londonderry last week.

The statement was made in Derry last night by Mr John Hume, MP, after the six MPs had met to discuss the situation. If the call for an inquiry is not met by Thursday this week, seven days after the deaths, the MPs will cease to sit in Stormont and will form their own "elected assembly."

Mr Hume said that last week's events had shown that the impartial role of the British Army had now ended. For years, he and his colleagues had fought doggedly to calm the situation

and to deal in a responsible parliamentary manner. "There comes a point when to continue would be to appear to condone the situation. We question whether we can continue any longer. Our demand for an inquiry is a test of sincerity of the British Government."

He said that if the demand was not met there would be no useful role which the opposition MPs could usefully play in the current situation.

This statement, on the eve of the huge Orange parades in the province, is a serious blow to parliamentary peace making attempts which have been made in the past month. Three weeks ago the Prime Minister, Mr Faulkner, invited opposition MPs to sit on special committees in Stormont which would help to form Government policy.

This plan seemed last night to have been abandoned for the summer recess and is not due to meet again until October.

From Belfast Simon Winchester reports that troops and police had an opportunity yesterday to test their security arrangements for today's parade. A large number of Orangemen were put on the streets during the afternoon for a series of traditional church parades.

A thunderflash was tossed into a crowd in Bryson Street, East Belfast, but otherwise the

day went off quietly and army commanders were last night expressing their optimism for the coming hours of tension.

After the decision late last week to close part of the Crumlin Road during the marching hours today, security organisers announced yesterday that a parade in Londonderry would also have to be re-routed.

Celebrants making their way to and from the coaches that will take them to Coleraine for their Orange Day outing will not now pass within sight of the Bogside. An army spokesman said that Orange leaders would "almost certainly" agree to the re-routing, which had been ordered under the terms of the Public Order Act.

King Billy's parade, page 9

Bribe inquiry at Yard

A Scotland Yard spokesman said yesterday that allegations that a Liverpool newspaper had paid a £100 bribe to get information about a meeting with the "Chief Constable of Liverpool" were being investigated. Two telephone calls were made by a man from the newspaper office, one to a detective sergeant and the other to a detective inspector.

MPs ask about 'brutal police'

By our Reporter

Two MPs are to seek a Home Office inquiry into allegations of police brutality, harassment, and drug-planting made in a documentary broadcast yesterday by BBC Radio Merseyside. The documentary included an eye-witness account by an officer still serving with the Liverpool force.

The officer's statement, read by the programme co-producer, David Mather, said: "In certain police stations, particularly in the city centre, drug-planting, brutality, and harassment of minority groups take place regularly."

The officer described an incident in a police station where a young man on parole reported to the station sergeant. The officer said: "The sergeant poured insults on the youth, picked him up by the coat lapels, and banged his head against the wall several times before throwing him into a chair. The youth was then dragged out to a police jeep and driven away."

The officer said that after hearing the word "agriculture" used by plainclothes men on duty in the Toxteth area of the city, he had asked what it meant and had been told: "Planting, but you can leave that to us."

The programme, entitled "The Snatch," was advertised as an in-depth look at the police and what it meant to the public in Liverpool.

It began by examining the case of Lenny Cruikshank, aged 27, a landscape gardener from Toxteth, who was picked up by the crew of a patrolling police jeep while on his way home. Lenny, a coloured man, refused to give his name and address. He said that when he had asked the police what they were going to charge him with, the reply had been: "Don't worry, we'll find something."

He went for trial at Liverpool Crown Court, but after seven days was acquitted of a charge of possessing cannabis, which, he said, had been planted on him by police.

His case is the subject of an internal police investigation. A Toxteth GP and city councillor, Dr Cyril Taylor, said: "I have seen a number of letters to the Chief Constable of Liverpool and I have certainly formed the opinion that in some cases unnecessary brutal behaviour by the police has occurred."

On one or two occasions have had an opportunity of talking informally with members of the force, and from these conversations I'm in no doubt at all that it adds up to an unnecessary display of violence by the police."

The two MPs demanding the inquiry are Mr Michael Lister (Liverpool Exchange) and Mr Dick Cawshaw (Toxteth). Mr Lister said yesterday: "I am going to arrange a meeting with the Chief Constable of Liverpool at the earliest opportunity. I was worried by the allegations made by respectable people, including a doctor, a city councillor, and two MPs."

Bitter champion goes home to Jamaica



Marilyn Neufville

MARILYN NEUFVILLE, who broke the world record for the 400 metres in the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, returns to Jamaica today, embittered towards Britain and towards some people in sport. She is going back to the country of her birth to set up the residential qualifications necessary for her to run for Jamaica in the Munich Olympic Games next year.

Miss Neufville has lived in South London since she was eight, and joined an athletic club, Cambridge Harriers, where her talent was immediately spotted. As a schoolgirl and junior she was brilliant, and was selected by Britain to run in the European Indoor Championships at the age of 17. She won the 400 metres title.

This brought her to the notice of Jamaican extremists who began to persuade her that she should run for Jamaica. She finally switched her allegiance to the Commonwealth Games, although many people felt she was confused about the decision. The attitude of many people in

athletics then changed towards her, and the publicity that followed led, she claimed, to people calling her "a bastard, nigger, and things like that."

"But people call a lot of people names in this country—I am not the only one," she said.

The position was not improved when, after her victory in the Commonwealth Games, she showed what many people regarded as an uncooperative attitude at the medal presentation ceremony. Afterwards she went to the interview room, but failed to say anything about her victory to newspaper reporters.

Yesterday she said that her decision to leave Britain had "not been a difficult one. I do not feel I owe this country anything. It's been a case of you scratch my back and I will scratch yours."

Miss Neufville hopes to get a grant from the Jamaican Government to study at a university in California which has the best climate in the world, for training and running 400 metres.

THE WEATHER

Reports for the period ended 6 p.m. Saturday: Max. Min. Rain. Wind. Weather.

Sun. Saturday:					6 p.m. yesterday:				
Region	Max.	Min.	Rain	Weather	Region	Max.	Min.	Weather	
EAST COAST					EAST COAST				
Adelaide	0.5	21	69	Sunny	Adelaide	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Brisbane	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Brisbane	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Canberra	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Canberra	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Darwin	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Darwin	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Perth	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Perth	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Sydney	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Sydney	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Townsville	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Townsville	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Wollongong	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Wollongong	15.7	24	78	Sunny
WEST COAST					WEST COAST				
Adelaide	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Adelaide	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Brisbane	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Brisbane	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Canberra	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Canberra	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Darwin	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Darwin	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Perth	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Perth	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Sydney	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Sydney	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Townsville	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Townsville	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Wollongong	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Wollongong	15.7	24	78	Sunny
SOUTH COAST					SOUTH COAST				
Adelaide	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Adelaide	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Brisbane	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Brisbane	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Canberra	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Canberra	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Darwin	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Darwin	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Perth	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Perth	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Sydney	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Sydney	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Townsville	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Townsville	15.7	24	78	Sunny
Wollongong	1.0	21	69	Sunny	Wollongong	15.7	24	78	Sunny